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The Daily Colonist.

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VOL. LXXXIV.—NO. 196. VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1900. FORTY-SECOND YEAR.

XMAS Means
Looking for Presents
HERE YOU ARE

Novel Effects
In Watches

That make them especially suitable for Xmas Presents. Our Gold and Gold-Filled Cases, set with Diamonds, Opals or other Stones, are gems for your consideration.

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Our $15, 25 year, Gold Filled } SPECIALS
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MAKE YOUR SELECTIONS EARLY.

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EX "CARL"
Crosse & Blackwell's
Currants, Jams and Jellies,
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The Largest Fire Insurance Company in the World.
Total Funds, $48,614,425
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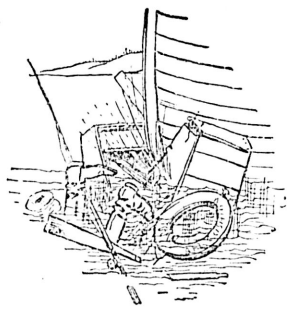

When you see the bargains we are offering in Xmas Fruits. Everything is of the best and defies competition.
We have just received a shipment of Island Prunes, grown and evaporated by W. E. Scott, of Salt Spring Island; they are delicious; try them. 3 lbs. for 25c.
PEEL, cut ready for use .....15c. box
JAP. ORANGES .....40c. box
MINCEMEAT (Wethey's) .....10c. pkg.
MINCEMEAT (5 lb pails) .....75c.
SEE OUR WINDOWS FOR XMAS SPECIALTIES.
MORGAN'S EASTERN OYSTERS.

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

SHAVING SETS
A most useful present. A fine line of Cased Goods. We make them up from our own stock.
A COMPLETE SET CONTAINS { First class Wade & Butcher's Razor. Fine Swing Barbers' Strop. Best Shaving Brush and Cup. Williams' Shaving Stick. Shaving Mirror.
PRICES FROM $3.00 UPWARDS AT
FOX'S, 78 GOVERNMENT ST.
Make Your Purchase and Have it Reserved for Xmas

Macintoshes and Umbrellas.
A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK.
J. PIERCY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. - VICTORIA, B.C.

Lime! Lime!
Marble Bay Lime.
(Trade Mark.)
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.
The strongest and best lime on the market. Walls built with "Marble Bay Lime" will last twice as long as those made with inferior lime.
EVERY BARREL IS GUARANTEED.
EVERY BARREL BEARS OUR TRADE MARK (Marble Bay Lime.)
FIVE BARRELS OF "MARBLE BAY" BRAND will go further than six of any other lime on the market.
OUR "PLASTERERS'" BRAND IS A SPECIALLY SELECTED LIME FOR PLASTERERS' USE—THERE IS NONE SO GOOD.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. Kept in stock in Victoria by KINGHAM & CO.

Houses For Sale.
Two story house, James Bay district, containing 8 rooms, electric light and all modern conveniences. Price, $2,900, on terms to suit the purchaser.
Two story house at Spring Ridge, containing 6 rooms, newly kalsomined, and the house newly painted outside. Price, $750, on very easy terms, to suit purchaser.
A. W. MORE & CO. Ltd.
86 Government St. Next Bank of Montreal.

ISLAND MINES
FOR SALE—Shares in the Quatsino Mining & Reduction Co., owners of the New Comstock Group of claims on Quatsino Sound, on which considerable development work has been done. A large number of assays have been made, and the ore runs from $15 to $58, in copper, gold and silver.
Mr. Wm. J. Sutton, M.E., in his report, says it is "a property worthy of extensive exploitation, and one which he can commend to the attention of the mining investor."
PRICE OF SHARES. ....5 CENTS.
Let Victorians help to develop the Island, by so doing they help to make Victoria more prosperous.
A. W. MORE & CO. Ltd,
86 Government St. Next Bank of Montreal.

20 per Cent Discount
OFF ALL WALL PAPERS THIS MONTH.
J. W. MELLOR, 76 and 78 FORT ST.

THOMAS EARLE
IMPORTER AND
Wholesale Grocer
Has removed to his new premises, Yates Street,

Victoria Transfer Co.
LIMITED.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. 1883.
Livery & Hack Stables
19, 21, 23 Broughton St., foot of Broad
HACKS, BAGGAGE WAGONS, TRUCKS AND BUSSES SUPPLIED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY OR NIGHT.
TELEPHONE CALL 129.

CHICKENS.
Black Minorcas and Leghorn Pullets for sale. All kinds of Grain, Feed and Hay.
E. M. NODEK.
12 Store St. Next to E. & N. Ry.

Dr. S. M. Hartman
DENTIST.
Inventor of an apparatus for Cleft Palate and Improved Dental Plate; none but first-class operations performed.
Office: 115 Government Street.

British Politics

Only Mild Interest Taken in United States Nicaraguan Canal Project.

Great Britain Backs Up Portugal in the Quarrel With Holland.

Likelihood of Parliamentary Session Being Finished Within a Week.

London, Dec. 8.—The Nicaragua canal creates only mild interest in England. The long cable despatches dealing with the probable action of the United States senate and its deliberations, are read by the general public with comparatively little interest and less understanding. The report that the British government has in any way indicated its willingness to accept the amended treaty, is utterly false. In fact, the indications, such as they are, point to Great Britain refusing to consider any amendment to what the foreign office already believes to be a generous concession. To quote a high authority:

"We would not have abrogated the Clayton-Bulwer treaty for any other nation in the world. Unless all the traditions of British foreign policy are reversed, I fail to see how we can afford to give away any more advantages, even to the United States."

No official representation or inquiries have yet been made to the foreign office, where it is pointed out that it is impossible to form any final judgment until the United States senate acts. That war, or even a serious misunderstanding, could ever result from such a cause, receives no official or public credence.

It is thought that the trouble between Holland and Portugal can scarcely result in war, though it is far more serious than generally regarded here. Great Britain is concerned in the affair more deeply than appears on the surface, for the Associated Press learns that it is due to a British protest to Portugal that the exequatur of Herr Pott, the Dutch consul at Lorenzo Marques, was withdrawn, and the visit of the powerful British fleet to Portuguese waters is something more than a coincidence. The Lisbon press frankly declares it was intended as a warning demonstration to other nations to keep their hands off Portugal. The British officials also do not hesitate to admit their government's readiness to back up the action which Portugal took at its request. Hence Holland can do little more than gracefully make the best of a bad job, unless she receives the support of some of the great powers, which is a very remote contingency.

The temporary withdrawal of the Netherlands minister at Lisbon, and the Portuguese minister at The Hague, though officially belittled, is the sequence of serious friction, the details of which were known to the British secretary of state for foreign affairs, the Marquis of Lansdowne, some weeks ago. The unusual action of sending the whole British Channel squadron to Lisbon is regarded by those who have inside information, as being one of the boldest and most successful strokes of aggressive policy in recent history. With Great Britain showing such a strong hand, the absent ministers are likely to return to their posts shortly, and the incident will probably only produce an effective illustration of the fact that an alliance exists between Portugal and Great Britain. It was effected when the question of landing South African troops at Biera, Portuguese East Africa, came up, and was announced at the time in these despatches. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the French press regards the whole affair as a fresh menace to France, and that the Spanish papers interpret it similarly as regards their own country.

The returning Canadian troops sail for Canada on Tuesday, after a week of entertainments and receptions, such as have never before been accorded to colonials. They will probably leave a few of their number behind, for many of them have gone to far corners of Ireland, Scotland and England, visiting relatives they had never seen before. Certainly they could not be better treated.

The Chinese problem is so wrapped up in contradictory despatches and so complicated by the multitude of notes and amendments thereto, that even the keenest diplomats frankly confess they scarcely know how the situation stands. From one of those particularly interested in the plans for China, it is learned that negotiations going on at all the capitals may well be summed up as an effort to get the Chinese court to return to Pekin. At last the powers seem to realize that all the able notes they could have formulated are not worth the paper they are written on, until the powers are in touch with the Chinese court. Providing this is accomplished, which it is now hoped may be the case, the powers are willing to make the question of reparation secondary to the establishment of a stable form of Chinese government, and when this is done, the question of indemnity will come up. The method of its exaction has not yet been decided, though all agree that it cannot be secured territorially.

Judging from the negotiations between Mr. Joseph H. Choate, United States ambassador, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary Hay's suggestion, that the powers confer at "Brussels or some other place," is not likely to meet with the acceptance of Great Britain. The other European nations so far heard from, are inclined to give their representatives at Pekin a fairly free hand, and dread the additional complications and delays which they believe a congress of the powers would entail. Otherwise Mr. Hay's last proposals received on the whole, general approval, and promises to form the basis for an eventual settlement.

While the activity of the negotiations is not likely to lag within the next few weeks, it is the belief of those best informed, that they will not, or rather cannot, result in anything definite, until the ministers are personally in touch with the Chinese court. There is no attempt here to conceal the fact that in the efforts to achieve this important concessions from the original attitude of the powers have been made to China.

The almost alarming transformation of Mr. Chamberlain from a lion into a lamb, which occurred during Friday night's debate in the House of Commons, affords a prospect that the session will end within the next week. After the spectacle of Mr. Chamberlain at bay, angrier than ever before, on Thursday, the house presented one of the stormiest scenes on record. But never was a more urbane speech delivered courteously, with gentle phrases, than when he agreed with the opposition, and freely poured out the stream of information clamored for. Momentarily the house waited for the mask of peace to drop and the mailed hand to appear, but it never came. In the astonishment, from which the Liberals have not yet recovered, the official amendment was withdrawn. Business, however, was facilitated. Mr. Chamberlain is still to face the ordeal of questions regarding his various companies, and it remains to be seen whether he will maintain such a pacific attitude when his own personality is fiercely debated. None of the other amendments to the address threaten to take up much time, and the government is likely to secure supplies without any accident more serious than that upon Mr. Chamberlain.

Provincial Lumbering

A Delegation From Mainland Will Meet the Government on Tuesday.

Mr. Poitras Suggests That Inter City Shipbuilding Company Be Formed.

Vancouver, Dec. 8.—The lumbermen of the British Columbia Mainland met yesterday to discuss the recent changes in the lumber royalties, the present timber dues, and the tonnage bonus of shipbuilding.

The recent government changes in lumber royalties by which the rebate on lumber shipped out of British Columbia has been discontinued was the chief topic of discussion, and it was decided to send a large deputation of lumbermen to Victoria at once to discuss the matter with the government. The government have replied to a telegram from the local members that they will meet the deputation on Tuesday next.

Mr. Poitras, manager of the Barnet mills, said to the Colonist correspondent this morning, in speaking of the proposal of the provincial government to bonus shipbuilding in the province, that the subject was one of great significance. McLaren Bros. had expressed themselves as in favor of the proposition. Mr. Poitras had written to the senior partner, David McLaren, in Eastern Canada, several times on the subject, and quite recently when he was visiting British Columbia, had long talks with him regarding the matter.

Mr. David McLaren's idea is that a joint stock company be formed in British Columbia, and the citizens of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo be asked to take stock, as well as the lumbermen of the province.

Mr. Poitras was asked if the idea was to confine the shipbuilding to lumber vessels, or to take in steamers intended for the Northern trade. The reply was that with such a strong company, ships and steamers could be built for any route in which they could be made to pay; that there were wonderful possibilities in the scheme, which would bear thorough investigation. He believed that the company would be a paying one, and that the stock would be valuable. If shipping companies are doing so well on the Sound and in California, why not here, particularly if encouraged by a tonnage bonus at the hands of the provincial government?

WANTED
To purchase or lease, piece of land in business centre, suitable for feed store. State price, size and locality.
SYLVESTER FEED CO., LD.
City Market.

Andrew Usher & Co.'s
Celebrated Scotch Whiskies.
Olympia Beer
The Best Imported Lager.
Victoria Agent:
W. A. WARD,
BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING.

TELEGRAPHERS STRIKE.

They Cease Work Throughout the Whole Santa Fe System.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 8.—A strike of the members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, which began several days ago on the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad in Texas, has, it is announced at the headquarters of the railroad telegraphers in this city, spread west. Officials of the O. R. T. state that the operators on the Santa Fe & Pacific, Southern California & San Francisco, and San Joaquin Valley divisions of the Santa Fe, extending from Albuquerque, N. M., to San Francisco, went out to-day almost to a man.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, billiousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable; small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

Chinese Outrages

Wingate and Ryder Learn of Murder of Europeans and Natives.

Details of Massacre at Kwei Hua Cheng Are Most Revolting.

December 19 Fixed as Date For a Rising in Pekin.

Pekin, Dec. 8.—Captains Wingate and Ryder, who accompanied the expedition to Kalgan, returned to-day. During their absence they visited several places to which the Germans did not go, but they encountered no opposition. They learned that some twelve Europeans, mostly Swedish and Norwegian missionaries, besides Gen. Watts Jones, were massacred at Kwei Hua Cheng, by orders of the Taotai, and that one hundred native Christians had also been put to death. The details of the outrages are most revolting.

Captains Wingate and Ryder visited the Belgian station, where the priests in charge and 3,000 converts had sustained a prolonged siege by Boxers and imperial troops. They were informed that other stations further west are besieged not only by Boxers, but by Chinese troops, acting under orders from the authorities, and that in spite of the assurances by the plenipotentiaries, that the government is doing its utmost to suppress outrages. Chinese carrying concealed weapons are arrested daily in Pekin.

Natives allege that December 19 has been fixed as the date for a rising against the foreigners in the capital. No alarm is felt, however, as the troops here are numerous, and able to deal with a rising, should one occur.

BANQUET TO SIR CHARLES.

To Be Dined by Winnipeg Admirers on December 18.

Winnipeg, Dec. 8.—(Special)—The committee appointed by the admirers of Sir Charles Tupper met at the Leland hotel yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of arranging for a banquet to be given the veteran Conservative leader upon his return from the Coast. It was decided that the banquet would take place at the Leland hotel on December 18.

This morning Judge Richards sentenced Arthur Wing, who had pleaded guilty to forging a check, to two years in the penitentiary.

Smith Curtis, M. P. P., of Rossland, is here, en route East.

The liquor test case was continued this morning, when Mr. Aikins, Q. C., spoke for the government.

The fight for the Winnipeg mayoralty between Messrs. Arbuthnot, Wilson and Ross is proving an interesting one. Arbuthnot and Ross are the favorites.

COLOMBIAN REBELLION.

Consul in New York Says the Trouble Is Finished.

New York, Dec. 8.—Senor Artruro de Brigard, the Colombian consul in this city, made the following statement to the Associated Press this afternoon:

"I have this day received a cablegram from Senor Carlos Martinez Silva, minister of foreign relations, dated Bogota, December 6, which reads as follows: 'After several encounters in the department of Bolivar and the cities of La Mesa Girardet and Buenaventura, the rebel forces, under Gen. Uribe and others, have been dispersed. Several departments are in entire peace, rebellion is dying out, and the government is surrounded with enthusiastic followers and is preparing to re-establish normal communication for commerce, and desires to maintain friendly relations with the neighboring countries.'"

ENTERTAINS CANADIANS.

Lord Strathcona Gives Dinner and Reception to the First Contingent.

London, Dec. 8.—Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Canadian high commissioner in London, and Lady Strathcona held a reception for the officers and men of the Canadian contingent now in London, on their way home from Africa, at the Imperial Institute this afternoon. The Earl of Aberdeen was present. This evening Lord and Lady Tweedmouth gave a dinner in honor of the Canadian officers. The guests included Princess Louise, the Duke of Argyle, Lord Rosebery, the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal and the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen.

LAKE CARRIERS.

United States Shipping Men Favor Deepening the Erie Canal.

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 8.—The executive committee of the Lake Carriers' Association passed a resolution to-day, endorsing the proposed widening and deepening of the Erie canal as one of the most practical methods of relieving the congestion in the transportation of grain. The annual meeting of the association was scheduled for Detroit on the third Wednesday in January.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Assistant at William Head—Measurer of Shipping.

Ottawa, Dec. 8.—(Special)—Dr. Anderson, of Toronto University, has been appointed assistant to Dr. Watt, quarantine officer at William Head.

Inspector F. M. Richardson, of Vancouver, has been appointed measuring surveyor of shipping.

The debt of the Dominion increased $565,000 last month. The revenue fell off, compared with last November.

A CHRISTMAS GIFT.

We have placed in stock the finest goods, direct from the manufacturers, comprising the leading Perfumes, Hair Brushes, Military Brushes, Shaving Mirrors, in Leather and Nickel at reasonable prices. Call and let us show them to you.

GEO. MORISON & CO., the Leading Druggists, 55 Gov't Street

'PHONE 85. VICTORIA, B. C.

Pressed on Every Side

General Knox Reports That Dewet Is Being Closely Chased.

Boer Leader Now Appears to Be in a Tight Place.

London, Dec. 8.—The war office has received the following despatch from Gen. Kitchener, at Bloemfontein, dated December 8:

"Have just received news from Knox at Rouxville, that Dewet's force having failed to force Comassie bridge, which we held, has trekked northeast, abondoning five hundred horses and many carts. His attempt on Cape Colony, therefore, has failed. He is being pressed on all sides."

Aliwal North, Cape Colony, Dec. 7.—Gen. Dewet appears to be in a most dangerous position and to need all his strategy to extricate his force.

With strong British columns on three sides and two swollen rivers barring his front, the British commanders begin to be hopeful that the great chase of four columns, which has been of the most exciting operations of the war, will result in the capture of Dewet.

Definite news of his whereabouts was first received on December 2. The next morning Gen. Knox started in hot pursuit. Pilcher's and Herbert's columns were detached to make a turning movement. After three hours' march, Gen. Knox learned that during the night Dewet had doubled back past the British right, necessitating a complete change of plans.

During the night of December 3, Gen. Knox encamped on Camel farm, the site of the Boer laager, which had evidently recently and hurriedly moved. Knox started at daylight, hoping to corner Dewet, while crossing Karreport Drift, but he arrived too late.

The British experienced great difficulty in following Dewet, owing to the rise in the river, but they succeeded in crossing without the loss of a man or a beast.

From that time on, the pursuit of the Boers was taken up without the baggage, the troops being supplied by foragers, enabling them to make more rapid movements, by which the British was able to keep in touch with the republicans.

Johannesburg, Dec. 8. — The Boers have captured seventeen thousand sheep from a small detachment of British troops in the vicinity of Krugersdorp.

Capetown, Dec. 8.—Lord Roberts arrived here to-day from Port Elizabeth. He was accorded a splendid reception. The mayor, councillors, the citizens' committee and thousands of sightseers met him at the docks and escorted the Field Marshal to Government House.

The Hague, Dec 8.—Queen Wilhelmina received Mr. Kruger in audience to-day. As the Boer statesman was travelling incognito, the visit was not attended by the ceremony usually paid to a chief of state. A court official proceeded to his hotel and accompanied Mr. Kruger to the royal palace in a state carriage.

EDDIE SHANKS MURDERED

Shot by Another Sporting Man at Seattle Early Yesterday Morning.

Special to the Colonist.

Seattle, Dec. 8.—Yesterday William E. Langdon, one of the best known sports in the country, shot and killed Edward B. Shanks, proprietor of the White Horse gambling den. The ball entered just under the heart and nearly went through the body. It was a duel to the death. Langdon fired four shots and Shanks one, each using 41-calibre revolvers. There were no eye-witnesses. Shanks' private office was the scene. Langdon asked for a loan of $50. Shanks refused. Langdon says he reproached Shanks for ingratitude, when Shanks struck him, drew a gun and fired. As the pistol went off, Langdon says he grabbed Shanks' gun, and drawing his own, commenced shooting. Shanks' ante-mortem statement agreed with Langdon as to money, but he said Langdon fired first.

Edward B. Shanks, known among the sporting fraternity, of which he was a member, as "Eddie Shanks," was very well known in Victoria, having resided here for a number of years. He was freight clerk on the steamer City of Kingston at the time when opium smuggling was being extensively carried on, and received his discharge with other officials implicated in smuggling. While on the steamer he became famous for his lavish expenditures in the gambling rooms of this and the Sound cities. When the exposure came, he resorted to gambling for a livelihood, and is reported to have made several fortunes.

VICTORIA CAFE.

25c. Dinner. 25c.

SOUPS—Beef Broth, Cream of Clams.
FISH—Boiled Salmon and Parsley Sauce; Fried Whiting.
BOILED—Ox Tongue and Caper Sauce.
ENTREES—Calves Sweetbreads, Breaded; Kidney Saute, au Champignons, au petit pois; Currie of Veal, a l'Indienne.
ROASTS—Sirloin of Beef and Yorkshire Pudding; Hind-Quarter Lamb and Mint Sauce; Wild Goose, with Dressing, and with Apple Sauce.
SALADS—Lobster and Crab Salad.
VEGETABLES—Boiled and Mashed Potatoes; Baked Sweet Potatoes; Mashed Turnips.
DESSERT—English Plum Pudding, and Brandy Sauce; English Apple Pie; Greengage, Cranberry and Plum Pie; Compote of Pears.

MAN WANTS but little here—and his wants are satisfied through The Colonist "Want Column" at a cent a word an issue. Try it.

PERSONAL.

H. G. Wilson is down from Vancouver.

W. A. Malkin and H. T. Lockyer, Vancouver, are at the Driard.

Mrs. A. R. Carson, of London, Eng., is registered at the Driard.

A. B. Erskine, of the Ames, Holden Co., Vancouver, is in the city.

H. F. Bullen and Geo. Bushby were passengers from Vancouver yesterday.

Robt. Allan and G. H. Harris, of Chemainus, and E. A. Smith, of Alberni, are at the Victoria.

George McL. Brown, executive agent of the C.P.R., came over from Vancouver yesterday evening and registered at the Driard.

W. B. Wilkinson, formerly third officer of R. M. S. Empress of China, has taken the position of first officer of the steamer Alpha.

Hon. W. C. Wells, chief commissioner of lands and works, has returned from a tour on the Mainland, where he has been looking into government business.

Lionel C. Barff, formerly of Victoria, is now on the staff of the Illustrated London News, in which paper a number of his sketches have recently appeared.

E. Dewdney, L. P. Duff, F. M. Rattenbury R. S. Day, M. King and J. R. Lovell were among the Victorians returning from Vancouver last evening.

Local Council Of Women

Annual Meeting to Be Held at City Hall Monday and Tuesday.

Programme of the Two Day's Proceedings---The Public Meetings.

The sixth annual meeting of the Local Council of Women of Victoria and Vancouver Island will be held on Monday and Tuesday in the council chamber of the city hall, kindly lent by His Worship the Mayor for the purpose.

The morning and afternoon sessions of the council on Monday, as well as the meeting on Tuesday evening, will be open to the public, and those who were fortunate enough to be able to attend the sessions of the National Council of Women of Canada, held in this city last July, will doubtless be glad that the opportunity will now be given them of knowing, to some extent at least, what the women workers of their own city have been doing as part of that almost world-wide organization, which binds together in aim and purpose women of all denominations, helping them to accomplish, through this unity, what otherwise they would be powerless to achieve.

The morning and afternoon sessions on Monday and the public evening meeting on Tuesday promise to be of exceptional interest, as, apart from other attractive items, a debate has been arranged in which the following gentlemen will take part: Rev. J. D. Wilson, Messrs. Lugrin, Gosnell, Scholefield and J. Tait.

LOCAL NEWS.

Thieves at Work.—Between the hours of 4 p.m. and midnight yesterday the room of W. G. Stevenson, proprietor of the Delmonico hotel, on the first floor of that building, was entered and a suit of clothes and some jewellery stolen.

Horse Stolen.—John Clark left a mare and buggy standing outside the Four-Mile House. He came out just in time to see somebody driving off in the buggy, too far away to catch. Up to late last night the property had not been recovered.

Mme. Trebelli Coming.—Lovers of music will no doubt learn with pleasure that an arrangement has been made by Manager Jamieson of the Victoria theatre for the appearance here of Madame Trebelli (Dolores). The talented singer will give a concert at the Victoria theatre on December 27, and at Vancouver on December 28.

Victoria Philharmonic Society.—The rehearsals for the Christmas concert to be given by the society on Tuesday, the 18th instant, will be in the Institute hall View street, on Tuesday and Thursday next. Everybody taking part is requested to be present and on time, as there is a great amount of work to be done and a large number of pieces to be rehearsed.

Ploughing Competition.—A very successful ploughing competition was held by the farmers of South Saanich yesterday afternoon, no less than ten teams being entered in the contest. The first prize was awarded to Mr. A. Munro, who drove his furrows with great precision. Messrs. McIlmoyl and Thompson acted as judges.

Cambridge Exam.—The following candidates from Vancouver have entered for the Cambridge University local examinations, commencing on December 10: For the junior, Ethel Boultbee; for the preliminary, Cecil Seymour, Frances Cambie, Ruby Seymour, Vesta Fisher and Alicia Smith. The presiding examiner will be Mr. J. W. Laing, M. A., Oxford, head master of the Collegiate school.

Popular Concert.—At the popular concert given in Temperance hall last night the following programme was given: Harmonica selection, J. Bowden; song, Miss Hitt; violin duet, Messrs. Savage and Longfield; song, Mr. J. Dresser; reading, Mrs. Gladding; song, Mr. Douglas; quartette, Messrs. Collins, Patton, Hopton and Cotton; address, Mr. Tait; gramophone selection; reading, Miss Gladding; song, Mr. Cottle; and quartette, Messrs. Collins, Patton, Hopton and Cotton.

Engineers to Organize.—A meeting of the marine engineers of Victoria was held in the Five Sisters block yesterday evening, when initial steps were taken towards the perfecting of the organization of a Marine Engineers' Association, the membership of which will embrace the whole province. A few years ago such an association was in active working order, but of late little interest has been taken in the organization. An effort will now be made to revive it, and there is every prospect of it being successful.

Insist on getting Martell's Three Star brandy.

"Little Strokes Fell Great Oaks."

The giants of the forest must yield at last to the continual blows of the woodsman. When the human blood has become clogged and impure the little drops of Hood's Sarsaparilla, properly taken, will fell the oak of bad blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

THIS WEEK'S AMUSEMENT

Programme for Cantata and Concert at Philharmonic Hall To-Morrow.

ENTERS SHRDUL PJ PJ PJP J.. In Philharmonic hall to-morrow evening the Ladies' Choral Society will give a concert and present the cantata "A Sleeping Beauty," under the patronage of the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Joly. The programme follows:

Song—"For All Eternity" .... Mascheroni
Mr. A. T. Goward.
Song—"It Was Not to Be" .... ..Scheffel
Mrs. Harvey.
Violin Solo—"Andante from Concerto in E Minor" ....Mendelssohn
Dr. Nash.
Song—"There, Little Girl, Don't Cry".. .... W. H. Barton
Mrs. F. B. Pemberton.
Song—"A Lullaby" .... Goddard
Miss Hartnagel.
Piano Solo—"Du Meine Holde Abendstern" ....Wagner-Liszt
Miss Cecile Russell, A.R.C.M.
Song—"The Rosary" ....Nevin
Mrs. Green.
Song—"Love's Sorrow" .... Shelley
Mr. Herbert Kent.
"The Sleeping Beauty" ....Lahee
The Ladies' Choral Society.

Accompanists: Piano, Miss Gertrude Loewen; organ, Mrs. Frank Barnard. Secretary, Miss Laura Loewen. Conductor, Mr. W. H. Barton.

* * *

The Philharmonic Society gives the first concert of its fourth season on Tuesday, the 18th instant, and it need not be stated the event is being looked forward to by the music lovers of Victoria with the greatest interest. During the period of its existence, extending over the past three years, such good work has been done by the members of this organization that the result of additional rehearsal may be confidently expected to reveal powers of execution and ensemble playing in the rendition of the best works of the great masters the equal of which would, perhaps, be vainly sought for in any other city west of Chicago. It is understood that at the forthcoming concert a mixed chorus of 40 picked voices will assist the customary orchestra of thirty-five and at least two solo voices new to Victoria will be heard in selections from Handel's "Messiah." The event occurring so [illegible] will lend additional interest, and altogether, a musical treat of the highest order is anticipated. The entertainment will take place, as usual, in Institute hall, the new proscenium arch now being constructed in the hall to be finished by that date. Tickets can be obtained at Lombard's music store, or of any member of the chorus and orchestra.

* * *

The concert in behalf of the Victoria West Junior Athletic Association in Semple's hall on the evening of Thursday next, the 13th instant, promises to be one of the most enjoyable of the entertainments held in that part of the city during the present winter, some of the very best talent in the city having promised to assist, prominent among these being J. G. Brown, and Miss Aranson. The full programme will be published in a few days.

* * *

The sale of work, supper and concert under the auspices of Perseverance lodge, No. 1, I.O.G.T., in Temperance hall on Tuesday afternoon and evening, promises to be a great success. The hall will be transformed into an Oriental bazaar, with booths prettily draped and decorated, containing useful and fancy articles, candies, tea and coffee, cosy rooms, post office, etc. The supper will be served and provided by the benedicts and bachelors of the lodge, the other portions being in charge of the ladies. The concert in the evening will be an excellent one, well known vocalists taking part.

* * *

The City band will give one of their series of concerts and dances in A.O.U.W. hall on Wednesday evening. Some new and striking numbers will be rendered by the band under the leadership of Bandmaster Pfordper, and an attraction of the dance will be a waltzing competition. The committee has arranged for a tombola, the prizes to be presented at the conclusion of the series.

Three Star Marteli can be obtained from all dealers. *

Local Council of Women.—In order to transact some necessary business before of Women, a meeting of the executive is of Women, a metting of the executive is called for 9:45 at the city hall to-morrow morning.

Fell From a Car.—James Owens, while drunk yesterday afternoon, fell from a car and badly cut his face. He was taken to Dr. Fraser, who put in several stitches.

Regimental Ball.—Those entitled to order goods and receive contributions for the military ball to take place on Friday, December 21, are: President, Sergt.-Major Mulcahy; treasurer Quartermaster-Sergt. W. P. Winsby; secretary, R. H. Johnston; chairman catering committee, H. J. Steverson; chairman decorating committee, H. N. Short; chairman printing and programme committee, W. Wallace Grime. The catering committee will be pleased to receive contributions, as in previous years. The decorating committee are in search of flags, bunting, etc., which will be taken care of and returned.

A Full House.—There was a full house at the city lock-up last night. The fourteen cells, including the padded ones, were all filled, and two accommodated a couple. There were 16 guests. Charles Hansen was arrested by Constable McDonald for stealing $7 and some books from Mr. Stevenson; William Baird and Joseph Willett were raked in by Constable Carson and Sergt. Walker for fighting on the streets; William Griffiths and John Llewellyn were arrested as vagrants; John Walker, a deserting bluejacket, was taken in with several other drunks. The other occupants were two men for safe keeping, drunks, and two Chinamen held on account of the recent stabbing case. A robbery was reported from the Ship Inn saloon, a man having stolen some ladies' underwear and ostrich feathers.

At the Savoy.—The entertainment to be presented at the Savoy this week is all that is merry in vaudeville. A few of the special features to be presented will be Leoni and Leoni, known the world over as the "Silver Athletes." Their Roman ring act is far and above all acts of its kind. A new star will be Mlle. Alcedo, who was the main feature at the recent Spokane fruit fair. To hear dainty Agnes Freed sing is a treat, she being one of the best soprano vocalists who has ever been heard here. Borton and Draper, Rand and Byron, as also Joe Crotty, are excellent numbers on any programme. The Waterman Sisters, exponents of rag-time melody, also will appear and delight the auditors, and Evans and Devees have been re-engaged. The management are to be commended for placing a matinee each Saturday afternoon at A. O. U. W. hall, to allow ladies and children to witness the entertainment. Tickets in future will be on sale at Dean & Hiscocks' drug store, corner of Broad and Yates streets.

Hold-Up Which Failed.—A few evenings ago two Victoria business men had an experience with a hold-up man, while wending their homeward way to Spring Ridge. They enjoyed the experience, but the same cannot be said of the hold-up man. It was on Wednesday night that the incident took place. It was dark, and as the two Victorians were walking along Cook street towards Caledonia avenue, they suddenly found themselves looking into the muzzle of a revolver, held by a footpad, who, in none too polite language, asked them to ante up. One of the local men had with him a bull-dog, and it is to the bulldog that the hold-up man owes his discomfiture and the Victorians their laugh. As soon as one of the businessmen recovered himself, he said: "Go for him, Gyp," and Gyp went for him. The dog sprang at the footpad, and had him bundled in a heap in a minute. He was somewhat used-up and very anxious to retire from the hold-up business when the dog was called off. He was in no wise anxious to resume operations, and the last seen of him by the businessmen was a fast-going shadow in the distance. The next night a tough-looking character was seen going on board the Rosalie for Seattle. His trousers were torn, and he looked considerably the worse for wear.

IMPERIAL HOTEL

THEATRE BLOCK, DOUGLAS STREET.

Most centrally located; sunny rooms, with all modern conveniences. Fire-place in each room.

MISS M. KING.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES

Doings in the Lodge Rooms During the Past Week.

Victoria tent, No. 2, Knights of the Maccabees, met in review in K. of P. hall on Wednesday evening last. Officers were elected for the ensuing term as follows: Past commander, Wm. McFann; commander Emil Kunz; lieutenant commander, Richard John; record keeper, Jas. Bell; finance keeper, R. F. John; chaplain, [illegible] Weber; sergeant, Wm. Minty; guard of the tent, Geo. Murray; first master of the guard, J. E. Proob; second master of the guard, J. D. McDonald; sentinel, F. Landsberg; picket, H. Erickson. October was a splendid month for the Supreme Tent. They issued 4,813 certificates to new members, 1,219 more than in last October. This is a gain of over 33 per cent. There were admitted in this order during the first ten months of the year, 54,195 new members, and there is a surplus on hand of nearly $1,000,000.

* * *

Victoria Aerie, No. 12, Fraternal Order of Eagles, held their weekly meeting in Eagle hall on Wednesday evening. One candidate was initiated. A committee of three, consisting of Bros. Hughes, Brayshaw and Von Rhein, were appointed to get full details of the federated board scheme re hospital ward, and report back to the aerie. Another committee was appointed to make arrangements for the coming visit of the grand lecturer, Bro. H. H. Thompson, and other grand officers. It is anticipated that the grand president, Bro. H. R. Littlefield, M.D. will also pay the city and aerie a visit at this time. Dr. R. H. Littlefield was born in Beard-town, Ill., and came of a family of physicians. His father still practices in his boyhood home. The doctor is a graduate of the class of 1862, Rush Medical College, Chicago. After graduating, he practiced in the town of Mackinaw, Ill., for three years; came to Oregon in 1869, and has been practicing in the state ever since. He was one of the original organizers of the State Medical Society, and is still a member. The doctor is a great fraternal order man, belonging to the Masons, Oddfellows, Knights of Pythias, Elks, and many others. He is now past exalted ruler of Portland lodge, No. 142, Elks, and has occupied the master's station in his Masonic lodge five years. Dr. Littlefield was first president of Portland aerie, No. 4, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the grand showing made by this aerie is largely due to his efforts.

* * *

Far West lodge, No. 1, Knights of Pythias met in their own hall on Friday evening. The members present received a treat that was as pleasant as it was unexpected. Past supreme representative, Bro. R. F. Hale, of Kansas City, who arrived in the city only Friday, visited the lodge, and in response to a request from the chancellor commander, made one of the brightest and most entertaining speeches,on the lessons, aims and beauties of the order. Bro. Hale has the happy faculty of keeping his audience interested, and it is seldom indeed that a lodge has the pleasure of listening to such an eloquent and finished orator. During the evening four applications were received and handed over to the usual committees.

* * *

On Wednesday next the Sons of England celebrate their anniversary by having their annual banquet, in the Dawson hotel, the host of the hotel, Mr. Jensen, having had the honor of purveying to this society for several years. There are only a few tickets to be had, and immediate application ought to be made by those desirous of being present.

* * *

Next Sunday afternoon a mass meeting of all the members of friendly societies will be held in the A.O.U.W. hall at 2:30 o'clock. The object is to explain the work of the year, and the intentions of the board in the future. The details of the scheme for the providing of better and more favorable hospital accommodation will be explained. Secretaries and the officers of all societies are requested to see that all the members are notified to be present.

* * *

Milton lodge, Sons of St. George, meet to-morrow evening at their hall to install the officers for the ensuing term, after which the delegates to the federated board will outline to the members the scheme for better hospital accommodation, as it will be necessary to have the opinion of a majority of the members on the change suggested it is requested that every member that can possibly make it convenient, to attend.

W. C. T. U.

It is almost a truism to say that there can be no success in life without decision of character; it is hardly possible to conceive a more unhappy person than one afflicted with this infirmity, especially in the power to give a definite refusal. How many young men, who, instead of steadfastly carrying out the work of their lives, are always dreaming of some Hercules in the shape of a rich uncle, or some other benevolent relative, instead of, with decision, making the best use of the means within their reach, are always speaking of what they might do under the circumstances instead of wielding the rusted sword of valorous forefathers, let him forge his own weapons. What a man does is the real test of what a man is. It is easy to theorize as to what men might become if they were something different from what they are. These reflections are associated with our knowledge of the growth of the drink habit so much increased by the want of resolution to say no, and which fosters so greatly seeing in everything rose color happy go lucky, something will turn up. W. C. T. U. meetings are held on Thursdays at 3 p.m. at Refuge Home, Cormorant street. Strangers welcome.—Com.

LIQUOR AND DRUG HABITS.

I guarantee to every victim of the liquor or drug habit, no matter how bad the case, that when my new vegetable medicine is taken as directed all desire for liquor will be removed in from one to three days, and a permanent cure effected in three weeks—the drug habit being cured almost as rapidly. My medicine can be taken privately and without interfering with business duties. Immediate results, normal appetite, sleep and clear brain, with health improved in every way. Indisputable testimony sent sealed. Address Mr. J. G. Dixon, 81 Willcocks street, Toronto, Ont.

DIED.

GOWDY—At the family residence, No. 31 Rock Bay avenue, on the 7th instant, William Gowdy, a native of County Derry, Ireland; aged 75 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence as above on Sunday afternoon, at 2:30 p.m.

Friends please accept this intimation.

He Wants An Xmas Necktie

You may depend on that, for no matter how many neckties a man may have, he's always glad to get more. Part of the pleasure of giving is in the choosing, being sure of his pleasure, add to your own by making selections from our choice assortment.

We call special attention to our line of 50 cent Flowing End Ties, graduate Derbys, made up, scarfs and puffs. We're showing a large variety and better qualities for 50 cents than you'll see anywhere else.

W. G. CAMERON,

The Acknowledged Cheapest Cash Clothier in Victoria, 55 Johnson Street.

THE METROPOLITAN

SEE OUR DISPLAY OF

CHOICE CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES

Bon Bons, and elegant boxes filled with Delicious Chocolates. Dinner Table Decorations, etc. Choose your Plum Pudding and Xmas Cakes early. Ornamented in delicate colors and designs. Our standard of excellence fully maintained.

CLAY'S

A GUARANTEE OF GOOD QUALITY.
Telephone 101.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Seattle Coal

Having obtained Coal from Seattle, we are able to carry on our Coal and Wood business.

COAL, $6.00 PER TON
DRY CORDWOOD, $3.50 PER CORD

WEIGHT AND MEASURE GUARANTEED

JAMES BAKER & CO.,

Telephone 407.
23 Belleville Street, Foot of Menzies Street.

VICTORIA THEATRE

FRANK DANIELS

In His Big Comic Opera Hit

"The Ameer."

Music by Victor Herbert, composer of "The Wizard of the Nile," "The Idol's Eye" and "The Serenade." Book by Kirk La Shelle, author of "The Princess Chic," and Frederic Ranken, author of "The Smugglers."

TO BE PRODUCED HERE BY THE ENTIRE NEW YORK COMPANY.

"An Emphatic Hit."—New York Herald.

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY—DEC. 13-14.

Prices, $1.50, $1.00, 75c. and 50c. Sale of seats opens at the Victoria Book & Stationery Store on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

CARD OF THANKS

On behalf of my brothers and myself, I beg to thank all friends for their kind expressions of sympathy during our late bereavement. D. B. McCONNAN.

CARD.

Having bought C. Zolle's share in the business of the Albion Saloon, corner Yates street and Waddington alley, I will be pleased to see my friends and patrons at the old stand. Best of liquors and cigars kept in stock. JAMES McMANUS.

$75 TO $250 CABINETS

Solid Silver Spoons and Forks In Different Patterns. . .

We have them put up in a well-finished Oak Cabinet containing from 36 to over 100 pieces. We sell them also by the piece or dozen, put up in a neat box. They are very heavy, and reasonable in price. Call and inspect them.

J. WENGER, Jeweller, - 90 Government Street, Opposite Trounce Ave.

20 CASES NEW GOODS

JUST ARRIVED.
Greatest Reductions You Ever Saw on
Bamboo Furniture and Fancy Goods

From Dec. 12 to Xmas Day we will present one thousand nice hand-painted Xmas Cards to our customers who buy anything over one dollar. Don't miss this good chance

ORIENTAL BAZAAR
90 DOUGLAS ST.
YOKAHAMA BAZAAR
152 GOVT. ST. Near Victoria Hotel.

Grand Concert.

Under the Patronage of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and Lady Joly de Lotbiniere.

The Sleeping Beauty.

BY THE

Ladies' Choral Society.

Preceded by a Miscellaneous Programme at the Philharmonic Hall, MONDAY, DEC. 10th.

Reserved Seats 50 cts. Admission 25 cts. Doors open at 8; commence at 8:30.
at Lombard's Music Store. Doors open at 8; commence at 8:30.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

FEDERATED BOARD

A lecture will be delivered by REV. ELLIOTT S. ROWE

SUBJECT:

CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM

—ON—

Friday, December 14, 1900.

IN A. O. U. W. HALL
Chair taken at 8:15 p.m.

Board of Licensing Commissioners.

The Board of Licensing Commissioners will sit in the Police Court, City Hall, on Wednesday next, the 12th instant, at 2:30 p.m.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
Victoria, B. C., C. M. C.
Dec. 8, 1900.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS ONE Cent Per Word Per Insertion. Cash No Advertisement Inserted for Less Than Twenty-Five Cents.

WANTED.

FARM WANTED—We have several buyers for improved farm property in Saanich and Cowichan districts. Address, with particulars, Helsterman & Co., Victoria.9

WANTED—By youth, 16, position in wholesale or mercantile house. Small salary acceptable, rather than be out of employment; references. Address B. C., Colonist office. d9

WANTED—A good, second hand safe; state lowest price. Address J. N., Somenos.d7

WANTED—A second hand safe, in good order. Address S., Colonist office, giving particulars. d8

WANTED—A girl for light housework. 24 South Turner street. d7

SALESMEN wanted to sell our goods by sample to wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest and only manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Address Can-Dex Mfg. Co., Savannah, Ga. n4

WOMAN wants any kind of work, by the day; washing, ironing or cleaning. Apply 47½ View street. d4

WANTED—A good girl, to do plain cooking and assist with general housework; one used to children preferred; good wages. Apply 125 Quadra street. d4

WANTED—Magazines and sheet music to bind; cheapest rates compatible with first class work at the Colonist Book-Bindery. n24

A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as housekeeper; country preferred. Address M. D., this office. n10

WANTED—By a middle-aged woman, a situation as gentleman's housekeeper. Address S. M., this office. o31

AGENTS WANTED—To sell our Boer-British War and Family Record Pictures. Our agents make from $100 to $200 a month canvassing these beautiful pieces of art. See our large ads. (every day) in another part of his paper. Home Novelty Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. o2

56 FORT STREET—The People's Boot & Shoe Shop and Repair Depot is the best place to buy men's boys' youths' and misses boots and shoes, where the sale price is marked in plain figures on each pair in window and open for your inspection in seven large glass cases inside. Shop open till 9:30 every evening for the accommodation of workingmen to buy and bring repairing. Dont be misled by silver tongued advertisers. Nangle, the Anatomical and Prize Boot and Shoemaker, is in a position to undersell all other shoe shops in Victoria. You don't have to pay high expense, shop or credit prices. Remember the number, 56 Fort street. o24

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE, No. 2, A.F.&A.M., meets 3rd Wednesday of each month—Masonic Temple, 80 Douglas St.—8 p.m. A. MAXWELL MUIR, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Piano, Cabinet Grand, in good condition, price $45.00. Address Piano, Colonist office. d9

FOR SALE—A three-legged rooster, 7 mos. old; big and strong. Owned by John Wall, 150-Mile House, Cariboo Road. 9

FOR SALE—Irish setter dog, pedigreed. 91 Yates street. d8

FOR SALE—One good saddle or polo pony; young, sound and gentle. Apply Sanitary Feather Works, Cor. Fort and Blanchard.7

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Royalty rights in B.C., for Canadian patent on improved gloves and mittens, apply J. C. Beaumont, Duncans Station. d6

FOR SALE.—Quiet horse, buggy (new 8 months ago), and harness, also 1 cow (good milker). Address Y Colonist office

FOR SALE—Team heavy horses, some good buggy and cart horses. Apply B. C. Market Co., Ltd. d5

FOR SALE—Modern residence, with five acres of land; every convenience, including steam heat;, beautiful location, commanding the finest view of the city. Will be sold at cost of house alone. Particulars on application to Helsterman & Co. d5

FOR SALE—Very desirable building lots on Belcher street and Bellot street, at moderate prices. Helsterman & Co. d5

CANARIES FOR SALE—Good singers. Apply to 84½ Douglas street, upstairs. Mrs. Lange. n25

FOR SALE—Visiting cards, copper plate, engraved in the latest style; artistic work at moderate prices. The Colonist. n24

FARM FOR SALE—116 acres; will be sold cheap. J. E. Church, 14 Trounce avenue.

PEDIGREE COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE.—Apply to T. B. Macaulay, 113 Simcoe street.

FOR SALE—Pony and buggy. Address Pony, this office. o23

TO LET OR LEASE.

TO LET—The Willows Hotel, Cadboro Bay road. Immediate possession. Apply on premises. d9

COMFORTABLE, HEATED ROOMS, with or without board; first class cooking. Apply 173 Pandora avenue, on car line. d7

TO LET—Six roomed house, with modern conveniences, close to town. Helsterman & Co. d5

TO LET—Three five roomed houses, on Centre road; one on the Oakland, 6 roomed house, 3½ acres, stable and outhouses. Apply 3 Centre road. d4

TO LET—Comfortably furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen. 182 Fort street.30

TO LET—Five roomed house, with bath, $6.50 per month. Four roomed cottage, including water, $4.00; close to car. A. Williams, 104 Yates street. n27

COMFORTABLE furnished front rooms, with use of kitchen, if required. 139 Michigan street. n27

FOUR ROOMED COTTAGE—(Furnished) suitable for single men or small families; including water, $7 per month. A. Williams, 104 Yates street. n27

TO LET—Nice furnished rooms for a gentleman, three minutes walk from post office. Address Box 94, Post Office. n15

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—3 minutes walk from post office, and close to park. Address J., this office. o27

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE, I.O.G.T.—Sale of work, supper and concert, Temperance Hall, Tuesday afternoon and evening. Admission afternoon free. Supper and concert 25 cents. Supper from 6 to 8 p.m.d9

DRESSMAKING PARLORS FOR RENT—As Mrs. Fraser is retiring from business on Jan. 1, the rooms now occupied by her at 35 Fort street, will on that date be for rent, furnished. Apply Miss McDonald, 45 Menzies street. d5

LESSONS IN BALL ROOM AND FANCY DANCING—Miss Telfor, teacher, private lv or in class. Children's class Saturday afternoon. Class nights, Monday, Thursday and Friday evenings. 107 Blanchard street. n25

DR. GOLSTON removes corns, bunions and in-growing nails without pain. Parlors, No. 3 and 4, Clarence hotel. n8

MADAME HELLER is now prepared to execute all orders on reasonable terms for accordeon pleating, at her dressmaking parlors, Nos. 68 and 70 Yates street, over Messrs. B. Williams & Co. n2

THE YORK LAUNDRY MACHINERY & Supply Co., Limited, 82 Church street; works, North Toronto. o7

LOST OR FOUND.

FOUND—An Irish setter dog, with collar and chain. Owner can have same on application to J. Owens, Tennyson road. 9

LOST—On Saturday, between Campbell's cigar store and Mellor's, Fort street, $13 in bills. Finder please return to R. F. Ely, care of J. W. Mellor. d9

LOST—Small white dog, answers to name of Toodles. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at 190 Pandora avenue. d9

EDUCATIONAL.

EDUCATIONAL—Miss C. G. Fox has reopened her school, at 36 Mason street. 27

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad street Individual instruction in shorthand, typewriting, book-keeping. n30

P. BANCROFT, of the BALTIMORE OYSTER HOUSE, 64 Johnson street, is agent for the specially fine oysters from the beds of the Waldrip Oyster Co., Puget Sound, and is prepared to supply them wholesale or retail; try them once and you will buy no other. Chinese do not open our oysters. d7

Real Estate Investments!

The demand for property is increasing at the present time. I have a number of customers desiring homes, or buying as an investment.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY?

One of the finest farms in Saanich, containing 145 acres, $14,000. Also one of 116 acres, 15 acres under cultivation, and 15 acres can be cleared at small expense; $1,600.

Chatham Street—Cottage and full sized lot, $1,550.

A SNAP—Four-roomed Cottage and good lot, $700.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL?

If so list your property in this office.

A SNAP—I can sell you 500 shares Imperial Automatic Voting Machine Co., Ld., 2,000 shares Arctic Slope Hydraulic Mining Co. Both are good investments.

J. E. CHURCH, Broker. 14 Trounce Avenue

A RETROSPECTIVE.

Glancing for a moment at the first declarations of this store's policies, which were presented to the Colonist readers on September 23rd, we find them all adhered to! This store is conservative, yet we give a new pair of shoes for every pair that goes wrong! Conservative, Yes! Still we have exacted from competitors fair treatment. Conservative, Yes!---and if you can't pay for what you buy we are not jealous of your patronage! This is a liberal business, conducted by fair methods, and you'll find every advertisement a presentation of solid facts! Read on:

Fred. Carne, the Yates street Grocer, says: "I have dealt with you to some extent and have found perfect satisfaction in every article sold me."

Mrs. E. Johnson, of Johnson street, writes: "Your boots have suited me in every way and I cannot recommend them too highly."

James Mellis, of 2 Blanchard street, says: "The boots you sold me are the best and most comfortable I have ever worn."

Mrs. M. H. McCabe, corner Kane and Blanchard streets, says: "Every pair of Shoes, Boots and Rubbers bought of you have given me most excellent wear and ease."

WE GIVE A NEW PAIR OF SHOES for every pair that goes wrong. Remember that.

A. Nichols, 26 Frederick street, says: "Out of six pair of boots gotten from you only one pair failed to prove themselves. For them you gave me a new pair free of charge."

The Xmas Tide is Here, and the Fancy Slippers to be Found at Our Counters Cannot Elsewhere Be Duplicated.

SUNDRIES

Infants' Soft Sole Boots in Red, Tan and Black	10c
Polish in Black and Tan	20c
Cork Insoles	5c
Laces free with Shoes, or 3 pair for	5c

BOYS' BOOTS

Buff Boots in Lace, sizes 11 to 5	95c
Calf Boots in Lace, heavy soles, all sizes	1.45
Heavy Grain School Boots, all sizes	1.05

HOUSE SLIPPERS

Men's $2.00 kind	1.40
Men's $1.50 kind	1.10
Ladies' "Old Comfort"	50c
Ladies' 1-strap Dongola	75c
Ladies' 1-strap Vici	95c
Ladies' 2-strap Vici	1.40
Ladies' 2-strap Vici (high heels)	1.50

FELT SLIPPERS

Ladies' Felt Julietts, fur trimmed, in black and brown	1.10
Same as above, in red	$1.15
Ladies' Felt Romeos, in black only	1.00
Ladies' Felt Slippers, in black, brown and colors, flexible soles	90c
Misses' Felt Julietts, fur trimmed, as above	75c
Childs' Felt Julietts, same as above	55c

The Felt Stock is surpassed by none. The materials used are the best, and the prices you'll admit are more than fair. Buy them now.

Every shoe is new and distinct in style.

LADIES' SHOES
LOW CUT

In Black and Brown, soft upper and flexible soles	65c
Ladies' Low Shoes, in $2 and $2.25 grades, black and colors	75c
Ladies' Dongola Shoes, patent leather trimmed, new toes	95c
Ladies' Vici Kid Shoes, in three different shapes	1.20
Ladies' Black Box Calf Shoes, in Goodyear welted soles	1.25

The "Shoes" mentioned above are the "Oxford" styles.

LADIES' BOOTS

Sample Boots, in black and colors, in sizes 3, 3½, 4½, 6 and 7	95c
Ladies' Boots, in lace and button, Goodyear welted and machine sewed	1.20
Ladies' Boots, in button, medium soles, patent or kid tips	1.35
Same as above, in lace	1.40
Ladies' Fine Lace Boots	1.70
Ladies' Box Calf and Vici Kid Boots, lace and button	1.95
Heavy Goodyear, welted and turned soles all new toe shapes	1.95

Ladies' High-Glass Boots

Made to sell for $5—the newest fashions, the famous (E E E E) shoes—in two styles and the following assortment:

Ladies' $5 Ideal Kid—hand welts—modified mannish shape	2.95
Ladies' $5 Box Calf—hand welts—Cuban heel, extended soles	2.95
Ladies' $5 Vici Kid, in hand turns and welts	2.95
Ladies' $5 Enamel Shoes, new lasts, hand welts	2.95

MEN'S BOOTS

Men's Heavy Working Boots	1.70
Men's Light Working Boots	1.50
Men's Box Calf Lace Boots	1.95
Men's Vici Kid Boots	1.95

MEN'S FINE BOOTS

Brockton made shoes, in elegant styles and neat workmanship, shoes that retail everywhere at $3.50, following kinds:

Men's $3.50 Calf Leather Dress Shoes, Goodyear welts	2.45
Men's $3.50 Box Calf Street Shoes, double soles	2.45
Men's $3.50 Vici Kid, three soles and single soles, leather and drill lined	2.45
Men's $3.50 Box Calf, three soles and single soles, leather and drill lined	2.45
Men's $3.50 Winter Tans, double soles, drill lined	2.45
Representative $3.50 lines of shoes in all sizes—choice	2.45

The Trend of Trade Is With This Store.

Come With The Crowds!

The Factory

PRICES ALWAYS THE LOWEST
QUALITIES ALWAYS THE BEST
GOODS ALWAYS EXCHANGED
MONEY ALWAYS REFUNDED
TRUTHFUL ADVERTISING
COURTEOUS TREATMENT TO ALL

VICTORIA'S GREATEST SHOE STORE
EARL R. SMITH.

YATES STREET.

$3.50 is the Highest Priced Boot We Sell!

Bet. Broad and Douglas Streets.

Change Their Home Port

Two Sailing Vessels Registered Here Sold to San Francisco Co.

Lumber For Santa Rosalia---Troubles of the Alpha.

Two of the three large sailing ships which are registered at the local customs house and call Victoria their home port, have been sold to a San Francisco company. They are the Drumburton and Drummuir, both of which were owned and operated by a joint stock company of Victorians and San Francisco men, whose head offices were located at R. P. Rithet's, on Wharf street. The purchasers are the Western Commercial Company, of San Francisco, who at the same time secured the ships Guy C. Goss and Drumrock. The four ships acquired by the San Francisco company will in future have their home port at San Francisco.

The Drumburton and Drummuir, in company with the Lord Templetown, were purchased a little more than a year ago, and a joint stock company formed to take them over. The Drumburton is now bound to her new home port with a cargo of coal from Newcastle, and the Drummuir is to follow her with a coal cargo for San Francisco from the New South Wales port. The Guy C. Goss sailed on August 16 from Philadelphia for San Francisco.

FOUND SALVAGE.

Steamer Rapid Transit Finds Steam Schooner Rainier From Seattle at Anchor in Distress.

Steamer Rapid Transit was on her way across to this city from Seattle on Friday, according to the Post-Intelligencer, when she found a disabled steam schooner, and being anxious to earn some salvage, towed her into Seattle. The disabled vessel was the Rainier, from Seattle, for Fairhaven. She blew out her intermediate cylinder head. She dropped her anchor and was found several hours afterwards by the Rapid Transit.

FROM SKAGWAY.

Steamers Dolphin and Al-Ki Arrive at Seattle—J. T. Bethune Among the Passengers.

Steamers Dolphin and Al-Ki arrived at Seattle on Friday afternoon from Skagway. J. T. Bethune, of this city, was one of the passengers of the Dolphin. He is down from White Horse, where he is interested in some valuable copper properties. C. S. Rogers was the latest arrival from Dawson. He left there on November 12.

NO WORD YET.

The Missing Bark Gertrude Reported Off the Cape in a Leaking Condition, Not Yet Spoken.

When the steamer Alpha returned in distress it was hoped that she would have brought news of the missing German bark Gertrude, for whose safety men are beginning to feel uneasy. The Alpha, though, saw nothing of the Gertrude, seeing no shipping other than the outbound Empress of China. The Gertrude sailed from the Columbia river two weeks ago, and having bumped on the bar going out, sprang a leak. She was reported to be making for the Straits, and quite a fleet of tugs have been looking for her in the fog, which prevails off the Cape, without success.

THE SEARCH CONTINUES.

Leak in Steamer Alpha Has Not Yet Been Found and Her Pumps Are Still Working.

Steamer Alpha is still at the outer wharf, and her steam pumps are still pumping water from her. Search was made yesterday for the leak which is allowing the ingress of the water into the vessel, without success. The feed pipe was repaired yesterday, and she is now fit to resume her passage, in as far as her machinery is concerned, say her officers. The water, though, continues to come in from somewhere, and this somewhere has to be determined ere she is able to continue her voyage. The steam pumps are keeping her free and there was not more than an inch or so of water in her yesterday.

THE KATIE SOLD

To Capt. Stone For $105—Preparations at Once Made to Raise Her.

Steamer Katie, a small freighter of 41 tons, which for about three months has been lying in the upper harbor, partially submerged, was sold under the hammer at Jones & Crane's auction rooms, on Yates street, yesterday morning. There were a number of marine men present, but the bidding was not brisk. She was sold to Capt. Stone, who some time ago was master of the vessel. The price realized was $105. Preparations were begun last night for raising the Katie by her new owner, and he expects to be able to raise her sometime to-day.

There are many stories floating around the waterfront concerning the sinking of the Katie, which is lying near Spratt's wharf. A plank was knocked out of her hull, and it is alleged by those representing the owner of the craft, a San Francisco man, that the plank was knocked out by a man who had a spite against the owner. They allege that they could point to the man guilty of sinking the vessel. However, the owner decided to sell the vessel to the highest bidder, rather than raise her, and instructions were therefore given to the Yates street auctioneers, who disposed of her yesterday morning.

The Katie is an old time freighter, and was engaged in carrying coal from the collieries, general freight and produce from the Fraser and general freighting in these waters.

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Cottage City, from the North, was reported as the Colonist was going to press.

Steamer Wellington passed up from San Francisco yesterday morning. She will load a full cargo of coal at Ladysmith and will sail on Monday on a special trip to Juneau. Capt. Cutler will go up on the Wellington as pilot.

Steamer Yosemite landed another 1,000 cases of salmon at the outer wharf yesterday, making 2,000 cases in all that she has landed there for shipment to San Francisco to-morrow night by the steamer Walla Walla. The salmon is understood to be going to San Francisco, to be shipped from there to the Orient, no space being obtainable on the liners sailing from the Sound via Victoria to the Far East, a fact which goes to show that the freight shipments to China and Japan are still on the increase.

Steamer Idzumi Maru sails for the Orient on Monday.

Steamer Danube is due to-morrow from Skagway.

The stranded bark Poltalloch, which went ashore near South Bend, has been found to be too firmly on the beach to be saved. She is but a short distance from the water's edge, and one can walk around her at low tide. Her crew have been paid off.

Mexican mines still continue to be good customers for mining props from British Columbia. For years past W. A. Ward has been sending cargoes down to Santa Rosalia, and recently he has made a contract to ship another four or five cargoes of props to the Mexican port. The props will be cut on Pender island.

MARINE NEWS.

San Francisco—Sailed, Dec. 7, str Irmgard for Honolulu.

Tacoma—Arrived, Dec. 5, Nor str Eldsvold, from Manila.

San Francisco—Arrived, Dec. 7, str South Coast, from Coos bay; str Rival, from Wilkapa, harbor; str Empire, from Coos bay. Sailed, Dec. 7, str Victoria, for Chemainus; str Umatilla, for Victoria; schr Coquille, for Coquille river; str Levi G. Burgess, for Tacoma.

San Diego—Sailed, Dec. 6, Br str Falkland for Tacoma.

Port Ludlow—Sailed, Dec. 7, sh Hecla, for Port Blakeley.

Tacoma—Arrived, Dec. 5, Nor str Eldsvold, from Manila.

Callao—Arrived, Nov. 30, Br bk Ivanhoe, from Whatcom.

Capetown—Arrived, Dec. 6, sh Elwell, from Chemainus.

Seattle—Arrived, Dec. 7, str Dolphin, from Skagway; str Al-Ki, from Skagway. Sailed, Dec. 6, str Rainier, for Whatcom. Str Rainier returned to port with broken cylinder head. Sailed, Dec. 7, U. S. str Wheeling, for Port Orchard.

San Francisco—Arrived, Dec. 6, str Portland, from Seattle. Sailed, Dec. 7, Br str Victoria, for Chemainus; bk Levi G. Burgess, for Tacoma.

San Pedro—Sailed, Dec. 6, schr Ethel Zane for Port Townsend.

Tacoma—Arrived, Dec. 5, Nor str Eldsvold, from Port Arthur.

Port Townsend—Inward, Dec. 7, str Dolphin, 8:54 a.m., from Skagway, for Seattle, with 90 passengers; str Al-Ki, 10:30 a. m., from Skagway, for Seattle.

Port Gamble—Sailed, Dec. 7, Br str Carmarthenshire, for Tacoma.

Port Ludlow—Sailed, Dec. 7, sh Hecla, for Port Blakeley.

Seattle—Sailed, Dec. 7, schr Maggie C. Russ, for Salinas Cruz.

Yokohama—Sailed, Dec. 2, Br str Empress of India, for Vancouver.

Antofagasta—Arrived, Dec. 4, schr James Ralph, from Port Hadlock.

Port Townsend—Arrived, Dec. 7, Br str Glenochy, from Shanghai, for Tacoma; rev cutter Perry; bk Carrollton, from Esquimalt, and sailed, 5 p.m. for Tacoma.

READ IT IN THE FACES.

This is the age of brain trouble, of heart failure, of paralysis and of body weaknesses. You can read it in the faces of thepeople you meet. Nervous diseases do not get well of their own accord. Regular and persistent use of Dr. Chase5s Nerve Food is the only treatment that can be absolutely relied upon to stop the wasting process which saps vitality from the system. Dr. Chase's Nerve Fod creates new, rich blood, revitalizes the nerves and permanently cures all nervus diseases. 50 cents a box.

ROSSLAND ORE SHIPMENTS.

Rossland, Dec. 8.—The output for the past week includes six shippers, and the aggregate total, 6,634 tons, is up to the average. The shipping from the Le Roi No.2 is in excess of the usual amount. This resulted from clearance made of the bins upon the gravity tramway belonging to this mine in order that it might be used for the carriage of waste. The Le Roi is below its usual mark, which is only to be expected, seeing that so large a shipment went from the No. 2. The War Eagle has shipped a little more ore, but this is only on the lines of the few shipments made during the past few weeks, ore being encountered on the newer development works. Appended is a list of the shipments for the past week and the year to date:

Mine.	Week.	Year.
Le Roi	3,690	154,488
Centre Star	2,152	36,070
War Eagle	150	10,922
Le Roi No. 2	520	2,891
Iron Mask	90	2,488
I. X. L.	....	552
Giant	22	541
Evening Star	....	351
Monte Christo	....	273
Spitzee	....	89
Iron Colt	....	80
Total	6,634	108,745

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A TRIUMPHAL ARCH.

Sir:—I respectfully suggest that an arch be erected in memory of those who fell and the war itself. The monument to span the main approach to the government buildings. The right column to show, in synoptical chart style, General Sir Redvers Buller's operations. The left column to show, in like manner, those of Lord Roberts. The arch proper to support a symbolical group of a lioness and cubs. Keystone to bear the in memoriam inscription.

I. ST. CLAIR.

THE MEMORIAL.

Sir:—Your correspondent, Mr. R. Bushby, makes some good suggestions as to the proposed monument, but I can hardly agree with him that the figure surmounting the monument should be one of mourning. On the contrary, it should be one of victory. If possible, it should suggest the unity of the Empire. The British lion and whelps representing the colonies, might serve the purpose with good effect. The subscriptions should be within reach of all, even the boys of the present should have a chance of giving their mite to so patriotic an enterprise. A great deal is said at the present time about teaching the youth of the country patriotism. This monument might be used as a grand object lesson for the whole province. The location should be the government grounds in the capital city and the monument should be worthy of such a righteous cause, and noble site.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

CATAPULT NUISANCE.

Sir:—Can nothing be done to abate the airgun and catapult nuisance, which is so especially troublesome at this season? Two ladies narrowly escaped serious injury only the day before yesterday on the Dallas road, a bullet whizzing between them and actually touching the veil of one. Two boys were shooting crows this morning in Beacon Hill Park, and allowing them to suffer in an inhumane manner, while in Scoresby street, where the catapult is especially in evidence, a small boy was deliberately shooting from the road at robins in a resident's garden regardless of possible eventualities in the way of broken window glass. Not long since I know of a gentleman being actually struck on the forehead by a slingshot while walking up Fort street, and, not to multiply instances, I may say that I have myself suffered recently from broken windows. Might I suggest that if people would take the names and addresses of offenders and hand them to any police officer they would be conferring a public benefit.

SUFFERER.

THE EXHIBITION.

Sir:—A meeting of those interested in the holding of an exhibition in Victoria next year will be held on Tuesday evening next in the City hall. It is to be hoped we shall be favored with the presence of some of our aldermen. Not one has put in an appearance at any of the meetings held up to the present. I have noticed for several years that on our 24th of May celebration that we have only been favored with the assistance of one or two aldermen. Now, if we are to make this exhibition a success, we shall expect the assistance of the aldermen, also the board of trade executive. Invitations should be extended to the managers of our several banks, the traffic agents and managers of the C.P.N., C.P.R., G.N., E. & N., and N. P. transportation companies, the school trustees, our local and Dominion members, the manufacturers and wholesale merchants, also (just as at New Westminster) every man, woman and child pushes and works to make the exhibition a success, so ought they in Victoria. There are several matters connected with the election of officers, and the management of a successful exhibition that will present themselves on Thursday evening. Victorians, take advantage of your chance and

ADVANCE VICTORIA.

STUMPS.

Sir:—The recipe submitted by James J. Martin the other day in your columns for the removal of stumps, I think, is not quite accurately quoted and therefore the experiment, if tried, might not be wholly successful. It omits reference to the use of petroleum. Mr. Martin, all the same, deserves the thanks of the farming community for calling attention to the matter, as there is nothing of greater importance than the economical removal of stumps. I submit the recipe as taken from the Scientific American Cyclopaedia of Receipts, Notes and Queries, 1893."

R. E. GOSNELL.

Stumps of Trees, to Destroy.—In the fall bore a hole in the centre of the stump about 18 inches deep, and 1 to 1½ inches in diameter. Put in about 2 oz. saltpetre, and fill the hole with water; plug it up tight. In the spring, take out the plug, pour in 8 or 10 oz. petroleum, ignite, and the stump will smoulder, but not blaze, to the extremities of the roots, leaving only ashes. Dynamite is also extensively used.

Martell's Three Star Brandy is the favorite.

The Band Concert—There was another large audience in attendance at the band concert at the Drill hall last evening. The band and Miss Elaine Telfor, the extra in character dances, were heartily encored. An excellent programme is in preparation for next Saturday evening, when it is expected that Bandmaster Finn will have sufficiently recovered to resume the conductor's stand. The extra attraction will be fancy drilling by a squad from the Fifth Regiment, C. A., under Sergt.-Major Mulcahy; and Mr. Walter North will be heard in "Queen of the Earth," by Pinsuti.

When that tired feeling comes along, sidetrack it with Jesse Moore "AA"—the best whiskey in the land.

"Do you know much about the training of children?"

"Do I?" returned the fond father. "Well, you bet I do. I know a whole lot, and if children weren't so contrary and unappreciative I'd have the best-trained bunch in the neighborhood."—Chicago Post.

Law Reports, Sheet Music, Magazine, &c., &c., bound by first-class workmen as The Colonist Bindery, at cost for similar work in the East. Give us a trial.

TO MEET THE ADMIRAL

H. M. S. Phaeton Leaves To-Morrow for Vancouver---Narrow Escape.

H. M. S. Phaeton will leave to-morrow morning to await the arrival there of Rear Admiral Bickford, the new commander-in-chief who is coming to replace Rear Admiral Beaumont on this station. The rear admiral is not expected at Vancouver until Tuesday.

H. M. S. Leander is now on her way home. Letters received report that she arrived at Montevideo on November 13. H. M. S. Condor, the sloop of war coming to replace the Pheasant (which went down to Panama to enquire into the seizure of the British steamer Tobogo and afterwards left for home) left Portsmouth on that date en route here.

Permission has been secured by the warrant officers of the Esquimalt fleet to establish a Warrant Officers' club at Esquimalt. Rear Admiral Beaumont, before leaving for home, gave a substantial subscription to a fund being raised by the warrant officers for this purpose. The warrant officers of the ships at Esquimalt have been as it were, between the devil and the deep sea. They could not entertain at the Naval club nor at the Canteen, and a middle course was only found in the establishment of a club of their own.

A few days ago a strange accident, which almost resulted in a drowning fatality occurred at Esquimalt. But for the opportune coming of Mr. Isbester, jr., with his boat, one of the bluejackets of H. M. S. Warspite would have been drowned. It was a strange incident, this saving of the bluejacket, a chance cry of a man who wanted to be taken off to a bark attracting the young man to the rescue. The boatman was returning to the slip near the Naval club when he heard a shout from the neighborhood of Bullen's slip. He pulled around that way and found nothing. Suddenly he heard a splash, and, continuing his search, found a bluejacket floundering in the water. He located him by the phosphorescent light made by his movements, and catching him by the scruff of the neck, hauled him out. The bluejacket was taken off to his ship, and is understood to be still in the sick bay on account of the immersion.

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The Colonist.

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THE DAILY COLONIST.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising, to ensure their being inserted should be handed in to the business office not later than 6 p. m. Advertising will be accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p. m., consult the Night Editor.

JAMES BAY BRIDGE.

We present a statement from Mayor Hayward in regard to the proposed James Bay bridge and the filling in of the tide flats. That something must be done in this regard is evident both to the sense of sight and of smell. The present bridge must very shortly be replaced, and something must be done to clean up that filthy hole at the Government street end of the bridge. This will cost considerable money. It is probably a conservative estimate to say that, taking one year with another for a period of forty years, a wooden bridge will cost fully $2,000 a year. Twice this sum would pay interest on a sum that would construct a causeway that would be permanent and fill in the tide flats, thus giving the city a fine revenue-paying piece of property. It will be seen from Mr. Northcott's estimate of the present value of the flat, when filled in, that the value of the land will equal the cost estimated by the City Engineer of the whole work. In other words, the whole causeway and filled area would only cost what the filled area would be worth at present cash value. As by such a work the city would save the $2,000 a year, which the bridges are estimated to cost, taking into account renewals and repairs, the city would be a gainer to the amount of $2,000 a year by the transaction, if this were all there is involved in the project. There would, however, be some further expenses. It is proposed that Douglas street shall be extended, and it will cost something to get the piece of land between Humboldt street and the flats, necessary for this purpose. There may be some other charges to be met. The Mayor's estimate allows $50,000 to cover these contingencies, but we think the amount is excessive. According to Mr. Northcott's estimate, the reclaimed land could be sold for the cost of the whole work, which would square that transaction, and there is no doubt that the $2,000 a year which would be saved by replacing a bridge by a permanent causeway, would more than meet any interest and sinking fund on the amount of the contingent expenditure.

But it is not necessary to sell the lots into which the reclaimed land will be cut up. They can be retained by the city and be leased upon favorable terms. Calculations made on the rental value of the lots with allowance for appreciation, show that after 36 years the property would all be paid for out of the rents, and the city would have a clear income from the improvements, but we shall not go into this phase of the case. It seems sufficient to be able to claim with good reason that the proposed improvement will not, in point of fact, cost the city a dollar.

Mayor Hayward deserves much credit for the care he has taken in preparing for the consideration of the citizens so easy a solution of what looked like a formidable proposition. We think he will have all the aldermen with him, and if so, and no difficulties are suggested that cannot be got over readily, it is worth while for the citizens to consider if it would not be a wise act to send back to the City Council the Mayor and the whole Aldermanic Board, with instructions to carry out this very attractive proposal, and continue street improvement in the business section along the same lines as have been followed during the past two years, but on a larger scale.

THE CRAIGFLOWER ROAD.

It is about time that the Craigflower Road dispute was settled. Two councils have wrestled with it, and before it was taken up by the municipal authorities, it was in an unsettled condition, so that what had been for years the most important highway leading out of Victoria had fallen into a very bad state of repair. Either the road ought to be opened to its full width and kept in first-class condition or it should be closed. There are three parties to the dispute: The persons owning the abutting property, who claim the title to the road itself; the municipal authorities and the government. A fourth element is the general public who use the road; but there is not much that the latter can do in regard to it, except clamor, and this they have done somewhat vigorously.

We do not think it expedient to enter into a discussion here of the legal rights of the owners of the property affected by the road, or the claims of any person to a right to the roadway. These are questions for the courts to settle, and a newspaper has no right to say or do anything that may prejudice the claim of persons making a claim to property. We may point out, however, that for nearly half a century, there has been a road from what used to be the western end of the old Johnson street bridge across the Indian reserve and the tract platted as Victoria West, extending to Esquimalt, Sooke, Metchosin and other places. For this length of time, except for brief temporary periods, the public had the use of the Craigflower road as a continuous highway. So far as can be gathered, the overwhelming majority of those interested desire to continue in the enjoyment of this highway, and are not disposed to accept in lieu thereof the streets indicated in the platting of the tract specifically described as Victoria West. Under these circumstances, it seems to be the clear duty of the City Council to keep the road open as it has been and make it a good highway.

If this is done, certain lots shown on the plat of Victoria West will be rendered of very little value. A question arises as to what the rights of the purchasers of these lots are, and we do not propose to express any opinion on that score. There may also be a question as to whether or not the government accepted the streets laid down on the plat in lieu of the old reserved road. This is a mixed question of fact and law, that is, of fact as to what was done, and of law, as to the effect of what was done. This is certainly not the place to try out a question of that nature. The proper place to settle this is in the courts. If the City Council yields to the wishes of the great majority of those interested, and decides to keep the road open, those persons who think they are injured thereby have their remedy. The City Council makes, we submit, a mistake in taking into account anything else than the fact that the road is there and has been used by the public for a long time, and that it is in the public interest that it should be kept open and repaired. The burden of disposing of the legal questions involved might very properly be left to those who raise them. The City Council has jurisdiction over all streets and roads within the corporate limits. It may keep open some and close others. The portion of the Craigflower Road in dispute is within the city limits, and consequently the Council has control over it. It came under the control of the Council as a road of which the public had had the use for many years. It is simply a matter of expediency whether or not the road shall be kept open. The City Council has the right to decide this. If by keeping it open, any person is injured, that person has his remedy in the courts.

LIVING TRUTH.

About twenty years ago the late Robert Ingersoll said that in five years' time people would cease building churches. It is not very clear always, and for that matter not very important, whether Ingersoll always was to be taken seriously. He played to the galleries at all times. He was, however, taken seriously by very many people, some of them presumably men of intelligence, who were sound enough in their judgment about ordinary matters. These people really thought that the good-natured and eloquent Colonel had about smashed Christianity so thoroughly that before the end of the present century no sensible man would be seen going into a church. So far as can be observed, this great religion continues as vigorous as ever, and there is not the slightest doubt that in ten years' time the majority of people will have to be told who Col. Ingersoll was, so completely will his vagaries have been forgotten. He was not the first and he will not be the last to make a vigorous assault upon Christianity. During the centuries that have elapsed since the tragedy on Calvary, many men have risen in the pride of their intellectuality and attempted to overthrow the faith established by Jesus of Nazareth. Of these, very few persons now living could name more than one or two. Their assaults have not even had as much effect as the waves of the sea upon a rock-bound coast. They have assisted in removing some of the fungus growth which has accumulated about the rock of truth, but that is all.

The truths of Christianity are living truths. They adapt themselves to all sorts and conditions of human life. They are not always manifest in precisely similar form, but are always the same in essence. The forms in which they were presented to the Romans were not suited to the people of Athens. What suited Athens would hardly be intelligible to the Visigoths. The presentation which sufficed during the Dark Ages did not meet the requirements of the Rennaissance. Godly men declined to accept the views held by the Puritans. There were excellent people who thought the great Wesleyan revival of the last century a mistake. Our grandfathers thought they saw rank infidelity in ideas which almost every one regards to-day as wholly reasonable and as in perfect accord with divine truth. With the evolution of civilization there has been an evolution in the manner in which the truth has been presented, but it is the same truth at all times, a truth that is instinct with vitality, and grows in keeping with the demands of humanity.

The usefulness of churches will increase when this alteration in form of presentation of the truth is recognized as consistent with the permanency of the principles underlying the form. Much preaching nowadays is mere phrase-making. Ministers do not believe literally what they say. They believe what they convey to themselves, but by adhering to antiquated phraseology they hide their real meaning and leave their hearers in worse than darkness. Extravagance of statement rarely convinces. On the contrary, it begets indifference. There never was a time in the history of mankind when the people generally were more in a mood to gratefully receive and profit by the reasonable teaching of the Christian religion; but there is an almost universal disposition to revolt against mediaeval forms of expression and a system of teaching which sets at defiance everything that has been learned by mankind in a thousand years. The world is steadily growing better. Men live better to-day than they did fifty years ago. The habits of the people are better. There is less drunkenness. Gambling is no longer recognized as a fashionable amusement, but as a vice. Men and women live purer lives than they formerly did. There are few countries in the world where the aristocracy regard the peasantry as the legitimate objects of their passions. There is greater care for the sick and suffering, and the cry of poverty is rarely unheeded. Steadily the level of society is rising, and if in that process some of the old conceptions of truth are being abandoned, may it not reasonably be assumed that this is because mankind is reaching a higher level? May it not be that this upward progress of mankind is like the ascent of a mountain? At the base the climber may be amid miasma and pestilential air, conscious only that he is on ground that rises upwards. As he goes higher he leaves the pestilential atmosphere behind, but is still enveloped in fog, through which occasionally glimpses of the sun make their way. Higher up he is clear of the fog, yet clouds still to some extent obscure the lofty crest towards which he is laboring. By and bye the clouds will be left behind, and there will be nothing between him and the blue vault of heaven to which the sun-kissed summit points.

A VALUABLE ASSET.

We print a special Washington despatch to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, in which reference is made to certain tests of coal made by the United States Navy Department. It will be seen that Comox coal takes the first place in all essential features among the coals mined on the Pacific Coast. This is a matter of prime importance, and shows that in the near future the demand for this product of Vancouver Island is certain rapidly to increase. Quality tells in coal, as in everything else. In the long run it overbalances all other considerations within wide limits. If Comox coal is the best steam coal on the Coast, consumers of steam coal will have it unless there are reasons to the contrary which are practically prohibitive. It thus appears that the Comox coal mines are a more valuable asset in connection with the future development of Vancouver Island than the public supposed.

Dewet is having a run for his money. Kitchener's plan of action is apparently the only proper one. He is giving the enemy no rest.

Roberts is to stop at St. Helena. He will doubtless call upon Cronje. The meeting will be an interesting one. No person can better appreciate the rugged courage of the Boer leader than his conqueror, and none will hold Roberts in higher esteem than the sturdy Boer. It is likely that the call will have some definite object looking to the pacification of the Transvaal.

Advertisers make such a demand on our space to-day, that to give the news, it is necessary to issue a 16-page paper this morning. The business men of Victoria are catering to trade more systematically and with greater success than ever. If the pressure upon our columns continues, it will be necessary to enlarge the paper permanently. This is an excellent sign. Liberal advertising indicates a healthy tone of business.

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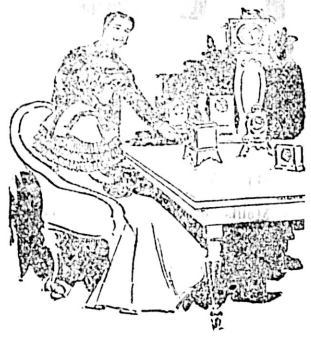
Is An Easy Task At Our Store.

Being Personally Selected In Paris



Makes Prices Equal To Wholesale.

OUR MANY DESIGNS OF

Fancy Clocks

MAKE TIMELY XMAS PRESENTS.

Only four days left for selecting presents in time to reach Old Country for Christmas.

Challoner & Mitchell, 47 Government Street.

Xmas Xmas Xmas Gifts.

Toys! Toys! Toys!

MAGIC LANTERNS, VELOCIPEDES, ROCKING HORSES, DOLLS from one cent to fifteen dollars each, and every description of Toys Known to the trade at

C. C. Russell

Masonic Buildings, Douglas Street.

SAME RESULT, HALF COST.

The "EMPIRE" TYPEWRITER costs $60.00, half the price demanded for other machines and does equally good work.

THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., MONTREAL.

THOMPSON STATIONERY CO., LD., VANCOUVER, GENERAL AGENTS FOR B.C.
VICTORIA BOOK & STATIONERY CO., LOCAL AGENTS IN VICTORIA.

A GREAT TRIUMPH

TIME IS MONEY

In the City of New York the millionaire and the artisan alike find that by purchasing a tailor-made garment ready-to-wear they not only save time, but get a superior article at one half the cost of a suit of clothes made to order, which would take a week to deliver.

It is with this end in view the FIT-REFORM CO., laid the foundation of an entirely new era in establishing a precedent hitherto unknown in the Dominion of Canada, viz: how to dress and dress correctly at one half the tailor's cost.

Having attained this the FIT-REFORM CO. guarantee their assertions with an offer of money refunded if satisfaction not given.

Suits and Overcoats, $12, $15, $18, $20, $22, $25
Trousers, $3, $4, $5, $6.

Fit-Reform Wardrobe,

73 GOV'T. ST., VICTORIA.

TO ENGINEERS AND STEAM USERS

I give free for the asking a BOOK containing 500 points that every Engineer ought to know; also contains answers to questions usually asked when applying for ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE.

When you want a reliable PUMP or INJECTOR, call on MARINE IRON WORKS. Tel. 681. ANDREW GRAY, Prop.

FOR SOLID COMFORT

Get WEATHER STRIPS for your Doors and Windows. Sold and fitted by

J. P. BURGESS. 10 Broughton St.

88 YATES STREET.

The Sterling

Dress Goods, Jackets, Macintoshes AND Children's Coats

AT

HALF PRICE.

The Sterling has only 3 more weeks to clear out their entire stock of general Dry Goods.

SEE WINDOWS AND PRICES.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

WE GIVE TRADING STAMPS

A. A. CLAYTON JEWELER

ABSOLUTELY THE MOST SELECT STOCK OF

Diamond Jewelry, Watches, Gold Jewelry, Tableware, Wedgewood-ware, Etc., in town.

CALL AND SEE. 29 FORT STREET

LAKE OF THE WOODS FLOUR

Always Ask Your Grocer For FIVE ROSES.

DOLLS

Kid Bodies, ..and.. Dressed.

From 10c. Each to $7.50

Now is the time to buy if you want to have them dressed for Xmas. Our Kid Body Dolls are the best we can buy, no rubbish. Even the cheap one's are good.

Raphael Tuck's Booklets, CALENDARS and CARDS

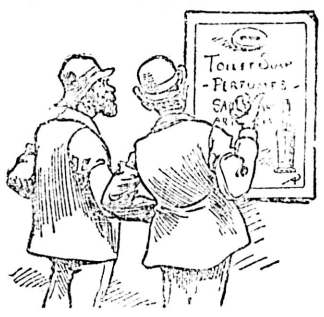
BEAT THE WORLD!

SOLE AGENTS.

Victoria Book & Stationery COMPANY, LIMITED.

GOVT. ST., VICTORIA. B.C.

Diaries, Lett's, Canadian and Pocket, now on sale.



ARRIVED....

Vinolia Soaps, Perfumes (English, French and American), Ebony Toilet Requisites, Hair Brushes, Combs, Manicure Sets, Perfume Atomizers, Shaving Sets, Etc.

You will find our store a good place to secure Attractive Xmas Presents. We invite you to call and inspect our stock.

C. H. BOWES,

CHEMIST.

98 Government St. Near Yates St.
Telephone 425.

FOR LADIES

Diamond-set Gold Watches; Solid Gold Chains. Something dainty just to hand. Call and see.

FINE WORK

Is our specially strong point, and everything entrusted to us is guaranteed.

Twenty years' experience in handling watches of the highest grade.

GOLDSMITH and SILVERSMITH

Give Us a Trial.

E. ANDERNACK,

The Jeweller, 57 Yates Street

Everything new; New Valencia Raisins, New Royal Buckingham Clusters, New and Cleaned Fine Filiatra Currants, New Mixed Peel, New Jordan and Valencia Almonds, New Crystalized Fruits, full range just arrived for Erskine, Wall & Co.

VICTORIA TIDES.

By F. Napier Denison.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average lowest yearly tide, and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt Dry Dock.

Sunday, Dec. 9.		Monday, Dec. 10.	
Time.	Height above zero	Time.	Height above zero
7:10 a.m.	8.3 feet.	7:50 a.m.	8.2 feet.
11:00 a.m.	7.8 feet.	12:25 a.m.	7.4 feet
3:30 p.m.	8.6 feet.	4 30 p.m.	8.2 feet
10:50 p.m.	1.3 feet.	11:30 p.m.	1.9 feet

LOCAL NEWS.

Air-Tight Heaters at Cheapside.

Blue Ribbon Tea is simply delicious.

Bird and Parrot Cages at Cheapside.

Drink "Hondi," purest and best of Ceylon teas.

Coal Air-Tights, McClary's make, at Clarke & Pearson's.

George Powell & Co. are agents for Majestic Ranges.

NOTICE.

We will not be responsible for any one catching a cold unless they wear one of our chest or lung protectors, made of chamois and Australian wool, and will fit anyone. DAVIES' DRUG STORE, 30 and 32 Government St. Open Day and Night.

Fresh Oysters Daily, by sack or gallon. Apply New England Hotel.

Assay Office and Chemical Laboratory. 28 Broad street. W. F. Best, assayer.

Rosalie leaves Inner Wharf at 8 p. m. Regardless of the weather

Have you tried the Victoria Cafe? Excellent 25c lunch; dinner same price and quality. Service quick. White cooking only.

Have you read fortunes in the bottom of your tea-cup? Drink Hondi and read what its leaves say—"Every leaf draws."

Regular excursion daily, except Saturdays, on Rosalie, to Seattle. Return trip only $1.00.

In order to help you decide at home what to buy, Weiler Bros. have gotten out a special Xmas catalogue, with 130 illustrations, all priced.

For good groceries and liquor for family use, call at Blue Post, 114 and 116 Johnson street. J. M. Hughes.

A carload of new styles of furniture received on the 8th at Weiler's. Music Cabinets, Centre Tables, Chiffoniers, etc.

Business men who are busy, go to Weiler's for your Xmas gifts. No time lost in choosing among so many good and useful articles.

XMAS GIFTS.

Ebony Mirrors well worth looking into. Perfumes from fragrant fields of fairyland. Toilet Cases rich enough for royalty. Brushes that never drop their bristles. Something for everybody, at prices to suit all.

F. W. FAWCETT & CO.,
Chemists. 49 Government Street.

The Victoria News Co., stationers and booksellers, offers at very reasonable prices new stock Christmas Goods and Cards. R. T. Williams, manager, 86 Yates St.

City Band will give their next monthly concert and dance in the A. O. U. W. hall Wednesday evening, December 12, at 8:15. The programme is entirely new. Extra attraction for dance will be prize waltz; also tombola for ladies. Admission—Gentlemen, 50c; ladies, 25c.

Steamer Rosalie, Fare 50c. to Seattle.

The Inner Man

is for underwear are all that could be desired in STYLE, TASTE, COMFORT and PRICE.

We carry a full line of DR. JAEGERS', CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S, the celebrated HEALTH BRAND, and other lines.

NEW XMAS NOVELTIES arriving daily, including all the latest patterns in NECKWEAR, SHIRTS, SUSPENDERS, SMOKING JACKETS, ETC.

SEA & GOWEN

Men's Furnishers.

I.O.O.F. Block. 89 Douglas St.

FURS

At greatly reduced prices, in order to decrease our heavy stock by the new year.

Place your Xmas orders before the usual rush.

Furs made over and renovated.

SOUPAL & CO., 34 Government Street.

HOMES.

Buy a home on the installment plan.. A few dollars down to start with, and a trifle more than the monthly rent, and in a few years the house is your own. Ill or idle—"how to pay the rent," will never again bother you.

Here are a few of many nice homes, all cheap, and all on the installment plan.

DOUGLAS STREET (close to)—Capital 7 roomed cottage, stable, etc.
FRANCIS AVENUE—Good 6 roomed house, full sized lot.
CALEDONIA AVENUE—Nice 5 roomed cottage and buildings.
SEVENTH STREET—Cheerful 6 roomed house.
CADBORO BAY ROAD—Good 6 roomed house.

AND QUITE A FEW MORE.
APPLY TO

C. C. REVANS

Land and Insurance Agent,
34 Government Street, Victoria, B.C., and London, England.

AUCTION SALES.—All Advertisements for Auction Sales will be found on Page 3.

Boon to Workingmen.—Owing to the fact that a great many workingmen are compelled to quit their work at about half-past five each afternoon during the winter months, on account of the darkness, the tramway company has decided to extend the privilege of the cheap tickets from 4:30 to 7 p.m., in the evening, instead of from 5 to 7, as at present. This rule will continue during the winter months and up to about April 1.

Burglars at Work.—A number of burglaries occurred in the city last week. From the residence of Rev. J. P. D. Knox, Victoria West, a watch and $10 in cash was taken, and the same evening Mrs. Mansell, also of the Western suburb, lost a watch, ring and $10. From a third house a watch was taken. On Friday night three bottles of brandy and a lot of cigars were stolen from the Ship Inn saloon, Wharf street.

Prunes From Salt Spring.—In the show window of the establishment of Dixi H. Ross & Co., on Government street, is exhibited a lot of prunes grown on the ranch of W. E. Scott, Salt Spring Island, which are attracting much attention. They are the first prunes grown on any large scale for the market in British Columbia, and are very fine in quality, being quite as good in flavor as those imported from California or Oregon. Mr. Scott's trees produced 6,000 pounds during the season.

Laid at Rest.—The funeral of the late Edward Lines took place yesterday afternoon from the parlors of W. J. Hanna, Douglas street, at 2:45, and 3 o'clock at Christ Church cathedral. The Rev. Cannon Beanlands conducted appropriate services. There was a large attendance of sympathizing friends, many beautiful floral emblems were presented, and the following gentlemen assisted as pall-bearers: Messrs. Geo. L. Jones, W. Jones, P. Hansen, Geo. Ledingham, Jas. King and Thos. Whitwell.

To Abate Gambling.—Complaint having been made to the police commissioners that gambling was being carried on in the city, a meeting was held yesterday and the police instructed to enforce the law. The following letter was sent to the complainants: "I have the honor to inform you that your letter addressed to the Mayor under dates of 3rd, 6th and 8th of December, have been received, and in answer thereto, I am instructed to inform you that the police commissioners have ordered the chief of police to abate the evils complained of."

Police Court.—Yesterday's session of the city police court was a busy one. In the first place, there were four white drunks, three of whom being first offenders, were only called upon to contribute $2.50 each. The fourth, an old offender, was fined $12.50. "Stuttering" Billy, an Indian, up for the second time within a few weeks, was fined $10 for drunkenness, and a West Coast native, for the same offence, contributed $5. Two inmates of a house of ill-fame were fined $50 each. The charge against three boys of damaging a monument in Ald. Stewart's stone yard, was dismissed. Charles Hansen, for stealing a coat and some boots from the Dominion hotel, was remanded until Monday, as also was Hume Yerrington, charged with stealing a pair of opera glasses from the Royal saloon. The latter was allowed out on $300 bail.

Poisonous Coral.—Lord Albert Osborne, who, in company with Dr. Douglas Hall, arrived from the South Seas by the steamer Warrimoo a week ago, after making an extensive tour of the Southern Pacific islands, as detailed in the Colonist, is at the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital, a victim of a slight attack of blood poisoning, which, had it not been attended to promptly, might have had serious results. It seems that Lord Osborne, while fishing, in company with some natives, from a coral reef with spears, during his tour of the South Seas, slipped and scraped his shin on the coral. The coral seemingly poisoned the leg, and he had some trouble with it while in the Marquesas. It was treated by the surgeon of the French warship Protet, and seemed to have recovered, but while here, the victim found it to be troubling him again, and went to the hospital for treatment.

Partner wanted with $10,000 to buy half interest in an old and well established and progressive business in Vancouver. Turn over last year $72,000. Address Partner, Box 513, Vancouver, B.C.

WE CONSIDER

Our prescription department the most important part of our business. We dispense nothing but pure, fresh drugs, and our patrons can rest assured that any prescriptions they may bring to us will be carefully and accurately compounded.

HALL & CO., Dispensing Chemists,
Clarence Blk., Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

CHEAP RATES
Str. Sehome

Fare to Seattle, 50c. BERTHS 25c, WHOLE ROOM 50c. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., agents, 64 Govt. St. 'Phone 580.

Comox Coal Is the Best

United States Naval Department Declares it the Most Suitable for Warships.

Tests of Different Varieties for the Use of the Navy

Tests carried out by the navy department of the United States at the New York and Mare Island navy yards have shown that of all the samples of coal from the Pacific Coast, the Comox coal has the highest and most satisfactory percentages of fixed carbon and combustible volatile matter of any fuel produced on the Coast. This may be taken as an authoritative admission on the part of the United States government that Comox coal is superior in every respect to that produced in the Washington state mines.

Alluding to the tests, the special Washington correspondent of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer says, under date of November 22:

"The navy department is particularly desirous of obtaining a satisfactory quality of coal on the Pacific Coast for the convenience and economy of supplying war vessels on the Pacific and Asiatic stations. The war department has been engaged for some time in testing the relative merits of various kinds of coal for use on board ships of war in all waters.

"Evaporative tests are now going on at the New York navy yard and at the Mare Island navy yard for all who deliver, free of cost, a sufficient amount, namely, 12 tons. The analyses of coal at the government laboratory established at the Washington navy yard have been continued for some time. A sample of four pounds is required, and a free analysis is furnished to all who forward a specimen for this purpose.

"During the last year special efforts have been made to learn more about Eastern coal. Through the aid of the state department and its consular officers, a large number of samples of coal from mines in active operation in Japan, China, Australia, New Zealand and Borneo have been received at the laboratory and analyzed, with the view of discovering the coal best suited to naval purposes. Much information has been collected regarding the mines, their location, output, and ports of shipment.

"Samples of coal from Cardiff, Wales, have generally given the best satisfaction, the amount of fixed carbon being very high and non-combustible matter very low. Coal from 38 localities in the United States has been tested, including samples from six places in the state of Washington. The bureau of equipment in making the tests, both in the laboratory and on shipboard, decides that Pocahontas coal from Tazewell county, Virginia, and from McDowell county, West Virginia, is the best fuel for warships in this country.

"Its moisture is marked at 1.337, its non-combustible volatile matter at .583, combustible volatile matter 13.650, fixed carbon 78.780, ash 5.250, and sulphur .200.

"All the samples from the Pacific Coast, except those from British Columbia, were obtained in Washington. These were the Blue Canyon coal, from Whatcom county; Fairhaven, from Skagit county; Wilkeson, from Pierce county; Franklin McKay vein, from near Seattle; Roslyn, from Kittitas county; and Newcastle No. 4 vein, from near Seattle. The Blue Canyon coal from Whatcom was found to have the largest percentage of fixed carbon—62.744—and the smallest percentage of combustible volatile matter, except the Wilkeson coal from Pierce county. Of the latter variety the percentage of combustible volatile matter was found to be 22.505, and the fixed carbon 56.895.

"The Comox coal, of Vancouver Island, has shown the most satisfactory percentages of fixed carbon and volatile matter of any coal found on the Pacific Coast."

JUDGMENT FOR THE CITY.

Long-Pending Suit Over the Water-Works Contract Decided.

In the Supreme court yesterday Mr. Justice Martin gave judgment for the city, with costs, in the suit of Walkeley, King & Casey vs. the Corporation of Victoria for $26,000, alleged to be due on the contract for the waterworks at Beaver lake. The written judgment is not yet ready, Mr. Justice Martin simply giving the decision which he had arrived at in a few words.

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital

A Chance for Investors to be Charitable

Twenty per cent. of all Premiums paid on new business written through me during December in Victoria for

The Federal Life Asso'n. Co. of Canada.

Capital and Assets	$1,669,660
Reserve Fund	$929,513
Insurance in Force	$11,847,070

Nearly fifteen per cent. of premiums returned in dividends.

WILL BE GIVEN AS AN XMAS GIFT TO THE R. J. HOSPITAL

Books will be audited by the secretary-treasurer of the Hospital and a manager of one of the city banks.

E. C. B. BAGSHAWE, District Agent, Victoria, B.C.

Mantels Tiles and Grates

A particularly fine assortment on hand. Call and inspect these art goods. Estimates cheerfully given.

AGENT FOR LUXFER PRISMS. **W. J. ANDERSON,**

Langley street, cor. Courtenay.

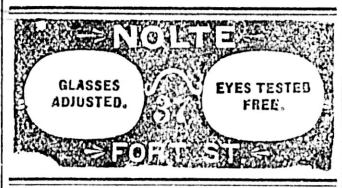
Popular Pianos.

A carload of the GENUINE HEINTZMAN & CO. and NORDHEIMER PIANOS received by us two weeks ago, have all been disposed of

We have now on the way, via the Great Northern Railroad, another CARLOAD of 20 PIANOS, and we would ask any contemplating purchasing a Piano to await the arrival of these superb instruments.

M. W. WAITT & CO.

44 GOVERNMENT STREET.
SOLE AGENTS FOR VANCOUVER ISLAND.



LADIES !!!

Remember that we thoroughly disinfect. Clean and Renovate Feather Beds and Pillows, and you can save money by calling on us. Works 119 Fort Street, corner Blanchard. Satisfaction assured.

B. DEACON, Proprietor.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Drills of the Fifth Regiment to Be Discontinued After Wednesday.

Lieut.-Col. Gregory, commanding the Fifth Regiment, yesterday issued the following order:

"Company drill will be discontinued from Wednesday, December 12, to Saturday, January 5, 1901, both days inclusive.

"The parade of Nos. 5 and 6 companies on Monday, December 10, and Nos. 1 and 2 companies on Tuesday, December 11 next, will be in charge of Sergt.-Major Mulcahy, for the purpose of the examination in infantry drill by the D. O. C. of the class now under instruction, to be held on these dates.

"The company officers of these companies need not attend."

Friendly Help.—The public are again requested to remember the poor by contributing to the Friendly Help Association, which now has its work so systematized that practically no deserving case of distress escapes its attention. All members are reminded to ask at least two friends for two new articles for Christmas donations, and visitors are requested to send a complete list of their needy ones to the secretary at once, so that none may be overlooked. The children, too, are reminded that their gifts will be as welcome as in former years, when they responded so heartily. The rooms will be open from 3 to 5 every day of the week preceding Christmas, and the smallest donation of goods or money will be thankfully received and judiciously distributed. A donation of $10 has been received, the result of a collection taken up at a Masonic service at St. Paul's, Esquimalt.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE—Try The Colonist "Want Column," 1 cent, 1 word, 1 issue.

Full line of Cooking Utensils, in tin, sheet-iron and crockery, enamel ware, for sale at reasonable prices at R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street.

Do You Want—A situation? One cent a word an issue, in the Colonist Want Column will fill the bill. Try it—only 25c.

Campaign Results.—If you wagered a hat on the result of the recent political contest, come or send the winner where he can get the largest assortment, the newest styles and the best values. He will get a comfortable, becoming hat if you direct him to George R. Jackson, 57 Government street.

LOST OR FOUND one cent per word, each insertion—The Daily Colonist.

AN ACCEPTABLE

And Most Useful

Christmas Present Is a Travelling Bag

We carry a large stock, representing many different Styles, of both Canadian and English Manufacture. Prices ranging from $3.25 to $38.00.

See our window for particulars.

W. & J. Wilson

83 GOVERNMENT STREET.

T... Pianos
... Pianos

Everyone is aware of that but there is only one

Gerhard Heintzman

The Piano of Pianodom.

Have you considered our plan of selling Pianos on the easy monthly payment system?

It is the most liberal and equitable plan ever proposed. See us about it.

Everyone can own a Piano.

Fletcher Bros.

93 Government Street.

BLYTH'S JEWELRY STORE

CHRISTMAS is coming, and we are in a better position to supply your wants in the way of WATCHES, FANCY CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER NOVELTIES, etc., etc., and at lower prices than ever before. Look in and see what we can do for you.

65 FORT STREET, NEAR DOUGLAS.

Fresh Fish—We are receiving daily a choice variety from our own boats. Prices reasonable. Also Kippered Salmon, Herring and Bloater, our own curing. Brown & Cooper, 89 Johnson street. Telephone 621.

Hair Work.—Combings made up in any style. A full assortment of Switches, Bangs, Pompadores, etc. Latest designs in Combs, at C. Kosche, 55 Douglas street, Victoria, B.C.

Santa Claus Will Make His Headquarters AT THE WESTSIDE

A Letter from Dear Old Santa

Arctic Circle.

Dear Mr. Manager,—I am glad to tell you that I intend making your new store my headquarters while I am in Victoria, and I hope to give all the good little boys and girls a jolly time while I am there. I am bringing lots of PRETTY TOYS and TONS OF CANDY with me, and I want you to get a nice Xmas grotto ready for me, such as you used to have for me in Montreal. I am afraid I will have a hard time getting through to Victoria, as I hear there are lots of bears prowling around; but never fear—I have a splendid quick-firing gun with me, the same as the British soldiers used in the Boer war, and if I run across any bad bears I will give them a hot time. My deers are in splendid condition. Let all the dear children in Victoria know that I am coming, and that I will have a grand reception to meet them all in the Xmas Grotto when I arrive. I am going to GIVE AWAY lots of CANDIES AND TOYS.

Give my love to all the dear little children, and to their fathers and mothers, and believe me,

Your faithful old friend,
SANTA CLAUS.

P. S.—I will write you again to-morrow. Tell the dear children to write to me at the Xmas Grotto, and tell me what they want for their Christmas gift. They can post letters in the big red letter-box in your store, and they will go free. Address all letters: SANTA CLAUS, At the Xmas Grotto, The Westside.

Christmas Gift Suggestions.

The Westside will be a regular pano rama from now until Xmas Eve. The problem of what to buy and where to buy is now under consideration. There can be but one answer to the question—AT THE WESTSIDE. This store is always new, always interesting. And the children—they're wanting to see the great big jovial farce of "Santa Claus," with his bright and laughing eyes. Wish we could get the secret of when he's coming, but he can't be coaxed to tell his secrets.

Read this List of Suggestions.

Cut out the list, tick off your wants, then come straight to The Westside.

NOVELTIES FOR XMAS GIFTS.

Real Lace Handkerchiefs	$ 1.15	to	$13.00
Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs	.50	to	1.10
Fancy Lawn Handkerchiefs	.15	to	.50
Boxes of Handkerchiefs	.50	to	2.00
Kid Gloves from	.90	to	2.00
Fur Lined Gloves	1.00	to	1.50
Kid Gloves for Children	.60	to	.75
Fancy Neck Ruffs	1.25	to	3.25
Ostrich Feather Boas	11.00	to	22.00
Fancy Stock Collars	.50	to	1.75
Point Lace Ties	4.00	to	7.25
Brussels Lace Berthas	7.00	to	15.00
Real Lace Handkerchief Borders	.35	to	4.25
Lace Collars	35	to	1.90
Fancy Tea Cosey	1.00	to	3.75
Silk Piano Drapes	4.00	to	6.30
Real Lace Squares	1.15	to	3.65
Fancy Silk Cushion Covers	1.00	to	1.75
Fancy Cushion Covers	.90	to	1.90
Trimmed Pin Cushions	.60	to	1.25
Animal Pin Cushions	.45	to	.60
Fruit Pin Cushions	.20	to	.65
Whisk Holders	.20	to	.35
Hair Pin Holders	.25	to	.75
Made-up Cushions	2.75	to	6.00
Satin Table Squares	5.00	to	8.00

DRESS LENGTHS FOR XMAS GIFTS.

Dress Lengths of Black Goods	$3.00	to	$ 4.50
Dress Lengths of Black Goods	5.00	to	6.50
Dress Lengths of Black Goods	8.00	to	18.00
Dress Lengths of Colored Goods	2.75	to	4.25
Dress Lengths of Colored Goods	4 75	to	6.25
Dress Lengths of Colored Goods	7.75	to	17.50

Dress Lengths of Silk for Xmas Gifts.

Dress Lengths of French Satin	$ 7 00	—worth	$11 00
Dress Lengths of Satin Merv	8 50	—worth	12 00
Dress Lengths of Lyons Silk	15 00	—worth	22 00
Dress Lengths of Gros Grain Silk	11 00	—worth	15 00
Dress Lengths of Black Bengalins	12 75	—worth	18 00
Dress Lengths of Irish Poplin	26 00	—worth	35 00
Dress Lengths of Colored Duchess Satin	17 50	—worth	25 00
Dress Lengths of White Duchess Satin	15 00	—worth	22 00
Dress Lengths of Broche Silk	17 00	—worth	23 00
Dress Lengths of Black Duchess Satin	16 00	—worth	21 00

Table Linens for Xmas Gifts.

Hemstitched Table-Cloths	$2 25	to	$7 25
Hemstitched Tea-Cloths	1 10	to	2 00
Hemstitched Tray-Cloths	50	to	75
Fringed Tray-Cloths	12½	to	50
Hemstitched Sideboard Scarfs	1 00	to	1 75
Fringed Sideboard Scarfs	25	to	50
Embroidered Sideboard Scarfs	25	to	90
Linen Table Napkins, per dozen	1 00	to	6 00
Linen Damask Table-Cloths, each	1 00	to	3 00
Linen Damask Table-Cloths	1 00	to	6 00
Eiderdown Comforters for Xmas Gifts, from	4 70	to	17 00

HOUSEHOLD XMAS GIFTS.

Covered Sofa Cushions	$1 25	to	$ 2 00
Covered Silk Cushions	3 50	to	5 00
Uncovered Cushions	35	to	2 10
Irish Point Lace Curtains, per pair	3 50	to	11 00
English Tapestry Table Covers	2 65	to	10 00
English Art Serge Curtains	3 50	to	8 00
Italian Raw Silk Rugs	1 00	to	5 25
Turkish Couch Covers	7 35	to	12 50
Real Axminster Rugs	2 50	to	5 00
Fancy Grill Screens	1 90	to	4 00
Fancy Three-Fold Screens	1 90	to	7 50
Nottingham Lace Curtains	75	to	4 25

Men's Neckwear for Xmas Gifts.

Men's Stylish Flowing End Ties	$ 50	to	$ 1 00
Men's New "Kerchief" Ties	75	to	90
Men's Four-in-Hand Ties	35	to	50
Men's Club-House Ties	25	to	50
Men's New Puff Ties	50	to	75
Men's Fancy Bows	35	to	50
The Army Four-in-Hand	35	to	50
Men's Mufflers	50	to	1 50

Christmas Gifts for Men.

Men's Smoking Jackets	$4 50	to	$75 00
Men's Dressing Gowns	9 00	to	12 50
Men's Bath Robes	5 40	to	6 75
Men's Fancy Suspenders	50	to	1 50
Men's Driving Gloves, "Dent's"	1 00	to	1 25
Men's "Alexandre" Kid Gloves	1 00	to	1 50
Men's White Shirts	1 00	to	2 00
Men's Cardigan Jackets	1 90	to	3 50
Men's Wool Sweaters	2 00	to	2 50
Men's Travelling Rugs	3 40	to	6 75
Men's Leather Brief Bags	3 25	to	4 25
Men's Dress Suit Cases (20-inch)			8 25
Men's Kit Bags	5 75	to	6 75
Men's Silk Umbrellas	1 50	to	10 00

Miscellaneous Xmas Gifts.

Ladies' Pulley Belts	$ 85	to	$ 1 00
Fancy Elastic Belts	25	to	1 25
Fancy Leather Belts	35	to	1 25
Fancy Velvet Belts	75	to	2 75
Ladies' Manicure Sets	1 15	to	3 40
Brush and Comb Sets	1 15	to	5 00
Ladies' Purses	50	to	2 25
Sterling Silver Manicure Sets	65	to	75
Fancy Hat Pins	30	to	50
Fancy Stick Pins	35	to	50
Fancy Silk Garters	1 00	to	1 50
Sterling Silver Thimbles	25	to	1 00
Ladies' Fancy Side Combs	25	to	1 15
Ladies' Chatelaine Bags	1 75	to	2 50
Ladies' Fancy Bags	1 25	to	2 65
Ladies' Chain Purses	1 75	to	2 25
Ladies' Silk Vests	90	to	3 00
Ladies' Silk Hose	65	to	5 00
Ladies' Evening Fans	66	to	4 00

Everything about The Westside for the Holidays and Xmas is as seasonable as snowflakes, as timely as holly. There's tempting news of new things that neither you nor your friends will tire of—the chosen things that one sees only on Regent Street, London, or the boulevards of Paris.

Write for new Winter Catalogue; sent post-paid all over the world.

The Hutcheson Co., L't'd. Victoria B. C.

Wood! Wood! Wood!

All kinds, all sizes, at lowest rates in town. All orders left at Burt Bros'. grocery store, 106 Fort street, corner Blanchard street, promptly attended to.
Fine Family Groceries. Cheapest in the city. No stamps! No cinch.

BURT BROS 106 FORT ST.

Victoria Wins At Hockey

First of Championship Games Played at Oak Bay Yesterday.

Result of Rugby and Association Football Matches---Other Sports.

Victorians are not educated up to hockey. While great supporters of most outdoor sports, they overlook this most interesting game, even the fine weather and the fact that it was an inter-city match failing to take them to Oak Bay park yesterday afternoon in any number. It was the first of this year's championship matches, and was won by Victoria by 6 goals to 4.

Vancouver won the toss, and elected to defend the west goal, having the sun on their backs. From bully-off from centre, the ball was carried up and down the field, the backs on each side saving and feeding their forwards well. After several brilliant runs, Vancouver secured the ball from centre and the forwards carried the same into the Victoria goal line from the right wing, when from a pass, McHaffie, with a quick stroke, secured the first goal. Time, 5:15.

The second was of short duration, a run down the field by the Victoria forwards, a quick pass from York to Futcher, enabling the latter to score. Time, 2 minutes.

The third goal was scored after 20 minutes' hard play, each side doing their best to get the ball into their opponents' 25. Morley and Senkler proved too strong on the back division for the Victoria forwards, and several times relieved. Eventually from one of the Vancouver backs the ball was passed to their forwards, who quickly transferred it to the Victoria 25, when Brimacombe put it through with a neat shot. Fair combination up to this time was displayed by both teams, but the rest of the first half, individual play was too freely indulged in. The score was at this time 2 to 1 in Vancouver's favor, but the Victoria team managed to force their way through the lines of their opponents' defence and added two more goals to their credit, making the score at half time 3 to 2, in Victoria's favor. Previous to the call of half time, Hayller unfortunately had to retire, owing to a collision with Tye. His position was filled by D. Gillespie, who kindly consented to play.

Play was resumed after five minutes interval, during which some good dashes were made by both sides. The game was settled somewhat abruptly by Brimacombe scoring for Vancouver for a corner hit. From the bully-off the ball was immediately carried into the Vancouver 25, but Morley relieved with a long hit into touch. From the throw-in the ball was secured by Victoria's left wing and taken into the Vancouver 25. From a rush by the forwards, the ball was put through in the short space of 1:20.

The next two goals were taken in quick succession by Victoria, who now appeared to have the best of the play. Tye was responsible for one, while the other was put through from a scrimmage, in which two or three forwards participated. Only a few minutes now remained for play, but the Vancouver team, by a determined rush, kept the home team well in their own 25. This continued for a short while, when the Vancouver forwards, fed splendidly by their backs, carried the ball in the shooting circle, and Crickmay, with a quick and effective stroke, sent the ball between the posts. Only three minutes remained for play, but no further goals were scored.

The game throughout was an exciting one, made so undoubtedly by the individual play existing on both sides. Vancouver was greatly handicapped by the loss of Hayller, and also Murgatroyd, who met with an accident and necessitated him leaving his position on the forward line to play in goal. Gilmour and Brimacombe did very efficient work on Vancouver's right wing. It would be hard to single out any one of the players on either side, for one and all played with as much spirit as could be.

J. H. Austin acted as referee.

RUGBY MATCHES.

High School Win the Junior Match and Victoria Defeats the Navy.

At the Caledonia park the Collegiate school and the High school met for the second time in the Junior Rugby League series. The game was a good one, although rather one-sided. The High The High school won with a score of 11 to 0. The College boys were much lighter than their opponents, but they tackled well. The High school combination was very good, and Blackburn and Anderton made several splendid runs. For the winners, Anderton, Blackburn and Winsby were the most prominent; and for the losers, Marshall, Bell and Wilmot especially distinguished themselves.

Shortly after the conclusion of the junior game, the match between Victoria and the Navy commenced. The Navy kicked off, and the ball remained in Victoria 25 for a few minutes. The forwards then gradually worked the ball down the field, and, after a series of scrums, the ball was kicked over the line. W. Lorimer sprinted along and touched the ball down. Rithet took the kick, but failed to convert the try. After the kick-off the Navy played in a determined manner, and several times it looked as if they would score, but Goward at full back was on the spot, and half time arrived with no further score.

In the second half, Matters played brilliantly for the Navy, making several splendid runs, and all but getting over the line. Rithet made a fine run and seemed certain to score, but he was pushed into touch about five yards from the line. Then the ball gradually came into Victoria's twenty-five. From a throw-in W. Lorimer took the ball splendidly and ran right down the field, scoring again for Victoria. A. Goward failed to kick a goal. After this the Navy made desperate efforts to score. They pressed Victoria hard, screwing the scrimmages and passing the ball out quickly. But the backs were too steady for them and they were gradually forced to their own twenty-five, when Johnson secured the ball and dashed over the line. This time Rithet took the kick, but he again failed to convert the try.

A little later the referee's whistle blew, leaving Victoria the winners with a score of 9 to 0. All the Navy men played well, but Matters was most prominent. He played a splendid game. His attempt at dropping goal was very fine. For Victoria, W. Lorimer, A. T. Goward and Rithet played the best game.

ASSOCIATION GAMES.

Junior and Intermediate Matches Played at Beacon Hill Yesterday.

The Junion Association Football League game between the Boys Brigade and the North Ward school was very evenly contested, and resulted in a victory for the school boys, with a score of 1 to 0. For the winners, Anderson, Dakers and Strachan played a splendid game, and Belyea, Jaegers and Vincent worked hard for the losers.

After the junior game, the match between the Boys Brigade and Junior Columbia Intermediates commenced. During the first half the Boys Brigade had the game mostly in their favor, and shortly before the whistle blew for half time, Lorimer scored for them. In the second half, the Columbias braced up and played a better game, doing more work in the forward line, and in a short while A. Paune scored for the Columbias, the score thus being 1 to 1. For the Columbias, A. Haughton, A. Paune, B. Peden and C. McKilligan played a good game. For the Brigade, J. Lorimer, A. Belyea and J. Hogg put up a good game. Mr. Rutherford acted as referee.

The match played at Work Point barracks between the Garrison and Columbias, was a very fast and exciting game, resulting in a win for the Garrison by two goals to one.

The Garrison team will play the Victoria team next Saturday at Work Point barracks. The kick off will be at 2:45 p.m., sharp.

CHESS.

The result of the play in the Robins' chess tournament to last night is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Percent.
Gonnason, A.	16	1	94
Hunter, G.	10½	3½	75
Gibson, A. F.	11	5	69
McKenzie, C. C.	13	6	68½
Piper, T. H.	8	4	66 2-3
Hands, Dr.	7	4	63½
Marchant, W.	10½	6½	62
Mlchell, Capt.	18	14	56½
Williams, B.	10½	9½	52½
Meyer, J. T.	14½	13½	52
Lombard, C. A.	9	10	47
Alliott, W.	7½	8½	47
Perry, B. J.	9	11	45
Sutton, W. J.	9½	14½	40
Wilmer, F. L.	8½	13½	39
Innes, A. S.	8½	13½	39
Rhodes, C. W.	7	11	39
Hurst, B. H.	11½	23½	33
Johnston, P. T.	4½	20½	18

The drawing for the present week is: B. H. Hurst plays B. J. Perry; G. Hunter plays C. C. McKenzie; P. T. Johnston plays A. Gonnason; W. Alliott plays W. Marchant; W. J. Sutton, plays Capt. Michell; J. T. Meyer plays A. F. Gibson; F. L. Wilmer plays B. Williams; C. A. Lombard plays Dr. Hands; T. H. Piper plays C. W. Rhodes. A. S. Innes bye.

The choicest club whiskey is Jesse Moore 'AA,' and in club life it is in great demand.

Ask for Martell's Three Star.

SPORTING NOTES.

A meeting of the Victoria Gun Club will be held in Messrs. Weiler Bros.' office on Monday evening at 8:30 o'clock. Members are requested to attend.

A meeting of those interested in the formation of a Kennel club on a substantial basis is called for at Dr. Holden's office, Fort street, on Wednesday evening next, the 12th instant, at eight o'clock. All interested are invited to attend.

If you drink brandy, try Martell's Three Star.

Dickens' Secretary.

From London News.

George Dolby, formerly private secretary to Charles Dickens, went to Fulham Infirmary, twelve days ago, penniless, dirty, emaciated and unkempt. He died on Wednesday of last week, and at the inquest on Saturday it was stated that he was insured for £3,000 in favor of an artist son in Paris. He had no income, but was supplied with money by his friends He drank to excess and was turned from his lodgings in Hammersmith on account of his dirty habits. He formerly living in Herefordshire and had made large sums of money in the past. A distant relative named Roycroft, who identified him, said he thought deceased got so shabby that he had been ashamed lately to approach his friends for help. The verdict was "Bronchitis, accelerated by self-neglect."

The last chapter in the life of the man who was Dicken's aide-de-camp during some of his famous reading tours, both at home and in America, reads like a grotesque episode in a Wilkie Collins novel. Indeed, that wonderful spinner of creepy romances has one character who bears some semblance to Dolby in his last days—a man who hides from the world and dwells in a noisome den, where he lives unkempt, and unshorn, shunning friends and society alike. Yet for several years Dolby had shared in some of the greatest personal triumphs of the novdist's life, and lived with him on terms of the greatest intimacy. We are, indeed, not at all sure that Dolby's enthusiasm and sanguine temperament did not in some measure lead Dickens on to those last readings, which no doubt sent him to his early grave. When first those famous dramatic efforts were begun, the business which they involved was managed by Arthur Smith, the brother of Albert Smith, of Mont Blanc renown. When he died, Dolby succeeded to his post, which was a most onerous one. Dolby himself wrote a book describing his experiences but it is poor, loose stuff, and does not contain one anecdote or reminiscence worth preserving. But Dickens' own letters are full of references to "Dolby," and very curious and amusing they are to this very day, when Dickens and all that relates to him have still a profound interest for the public. The history of Dolby is the history of the readings. He was always in difficulties. So fierce was the demand to hear the reader, that Dolby, not being Procrustes, could never accommodate the hall to the public. But enthusiastic crowds used to fill them to the roofs, and hundreds used to be turned away nightly. Their only resource was to "pitch into Dolby."

"In Dublin," says Dickens, "people are besieging Dolby to put chairs anywhere; in doorways, on my platform, in any sort of hole and corner. This was in Dublin. In Liverpool the police intimated officially that 3,000 people were turned away—they carried in the outer doors and pitched into Dolby," It was Dolby who used to administer to the distinguished reader the oysters and champagne, and other fillips, between the "acts," in the dressing room. It was Dolby who used to amuse him in the harassing railway journeys between the towns and cities. It was Dolby who bubbling over with joy, used to bring him the evidence of his amazing popularity, as judged by the heavy bags of money jingling in his hand. And sometimes Dolby used to come with hair disheveled and garments torn and tattered after a fight with an enraged and disappointed crowd. It was Dolby who used even to help him on with his clothes when there was a train to catch after the reading was over. "Reading" paid at £70 a night of two hours, with all expenses paid, seems about the most agreeable way of earning a living that one can imagine, until we remember the awful exhaustion, the dreadful reaction which follows violent efforts. The story of his readings is the story of sleepless nights, with terrific applause still ringing in the reader's ears, mingling often enough with the roar of the train rushing through the night. Then it was Dolby who used to carry him off to the sea for a whiff of the briny. It was Dolby who used to provide cold collations and the best of drinks for those night journeys. At some of the bigger cities the excitement to hear him was so great that Dolby used to leave the genteel parts of the house and stem the "shilling tide." It was Dolby who kept off too pressing callers. There was a poet, for instance, who had christened his child after Dickens, and haunted him. At one place they lived under the same roof with Chang, who so frightened the gas man that Dolby had to be called to appease him. Then there was the Tartar Dwarf, who was always twining himself up stairs sideways. He had to be rebuffed. "No raw at Glasgow. Great placards were posted about the town by the anxious Dolby, announcing that no money would be taken at the doors. This kept the crowd off. Two files of policemen, and a double staff everywhere did the rest."

Such was the enthusiasm which led to the final, and fatal series of readings in America. Offers came fast and furious, and at last his friends, Forster and Wills, held a consultation with Dickens and Dolby as to the advisability of accepting the proposals. They voted against them on the ground of health and strength. But Dolby was despatched to America to see the ground, for Dickens had determined to run the readings himself, notwithstanding the buzzing speculations who have been overwhelming him with offers. "Have no fear that anything will induce me to make the experiment," he writes, "if I do not see the most forcible reasons for believing that what I could get by it, added to what I have got, would leave me with a sufficient fortune. The prize looks enormous." Dobly said, "Yes," and the result was months of such exciting scenes as have never been equalled for enthusiasm. Immense trains of people would stand outside the booking office for hours in the freezing snow on the chance of getting a seat. The Americans for all he had criticised them so sharply read him more than the English. Millions of them treasured every word he had written. He had complained bitterly of the American pirates who had stolen his books. The homage and streams of sterling gold that were now thrown at him were the arrears. It was Dolby who fought the speculators who made corners in tickets for the readings. He actually made money at the rate of £1,300 a week, and the speculators made a handsome thing out of it. Although no noe could buy more than six tickets, of course they employed others to buy for them, and then ran the prices up. Great indignation was the result, and Dolby was the man who was, metaphorically speaking, tarred and feathered in the daily papers. The scenes at the booking offices almost transcend belief.

The pay place—we give one instance—was to open at 9 on a Wednesday morning, and at midnight on Tuseday a long line of speculators were assembled en queue; at 2 in the morning a few honest buyers had begun to arrive; at 5 there were, of all classes, two lines of not less than 800 each; at 8 there were at least 5,000 persons in the two lines; at 9 each line was more than three-quarters of a mile in length. Members of families relieved each other in the queues; waiters flew across the streets and squares from the neighboring restaurants, to serve parties who were taking their breakfast in the open December air; while excited persons offered $5 or $10 for the mere permissions to exchange places with other persons standing nearer the head of the line. Just like a gold rush! But poor Dolby was the most unpopular and best-abused man in America. "This chap calling himself Dolby got drunk down town last night, and was taken to the police station for fighting an Irishman." That was a sample of the lies that were told about Dolby, whose real crime was to have refused advertisements to the conductors of the journal in which the paragraph appeared. As the fever grew Dolby's task got still more difficult. The speculators used to come with mattresses, office. One night the crowd actually made a bonfire in the street, it was so cold. The police interfered, and a general fight took place. In the morning when Dolby appeared with a portmanteau full of tickets, he was saluted with: "Hello, Dolby. So Charley has let you have the carriage, has he Dolby? How is he, Dolby? Don't drop the tickets, Dolby! Look alive Dolby!" In the midst of which he got to business and concluded, as usual, to give complete dissatisfaction. Mr. Dolby had more serious troubles. He had to keep a sharp eye on the master who called forth this extraordinary enthusiasm.

On the afternoon of his birthday, for instance, a friend dropped in and found Dickens covered with mustard poultices and voiceless. He turned to Dolby and said: "Surely, Dolby, it is impossible that he can read to-night." Dolby said: "I have told Mr. Dickens four times today, and I have been very anxious. But you have no idea how he will change when he gets to the little table," It was Dolby, though, who was as tender as a woman and as watchful as a doctor. He even sat by his side when he was reading, and kept his eye on him all the time It was Dolby who got so confused with his manifold duties that he once sent an advertisement in these astonishing terms in the papers:—

"The reading will be comprised within two minutes, and the audience are earnestly entreated to be seated ten hours before its commencement."

But it was Dolby who counted the money which was the most interesting of all his duties. His own commission was £3,000! The expenses were about £14,000. Dickens' net reward was £20,000. The whole set produced over £30,000. But they killed him, and poor Dolby does not seem to have benefited much by his honorarium.

Three-Star Martell can be obtained from all dealers.

BOVRIL

A Royal Food

Bovril is the greatest Food Product of the Victorian Era. It contains all that is valuable in Fresh Lean Beef in a highly concentrated form.

Over 500 Hospitals and similar institutions in Great Britain have it in constant use.

Her Majesty's troops all over the world are nourished in health and strengthened in sickness with

BOVRIL.

J. H. GETSCHMANN,

FAMILY GROCER.

30 Humboldt St., Cor. Douglas

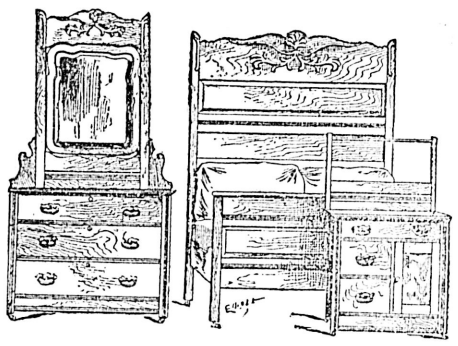
TELEPHONE 638.

Japanese Oranges, per box	45
Hungarian Flour, per sack	1.40
Granulated Sugar, 17½ lbs	1.00
New Dates, 2 lbs	25
Our Own Mincemeat, 2 lbs	25
Pratt's Astral Oil	1.35

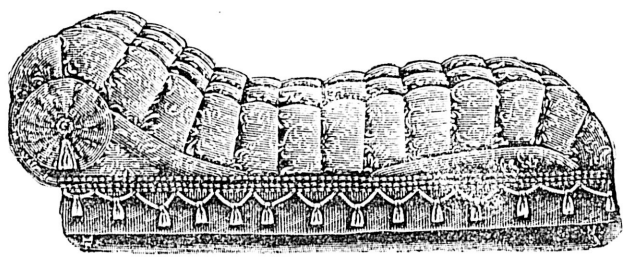
SWEET CIDER NOW READY FOR SALE.

WEILER BROS., Christmas and Holiday Goods.

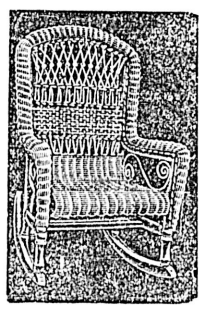
FOUR FLOORS OF OUR LARGE STORE ARE FILLED WITH USEFUL AND APPROPRIATE ARTICLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS



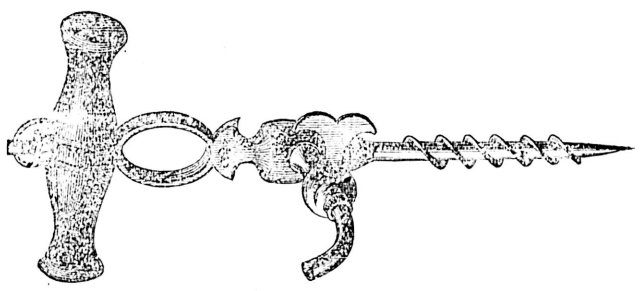
Bedroom Suites—More than 50 patterns. Fir, antique finish, 3 pieces, $17.00; Elm, antique, $20.00, $22.00, $24.00; Ash, Birch, Golden Oak, Mahogany, ranging in price at $30.00, $35.00, $40.00, $45.00, $50.00 to $150.00.



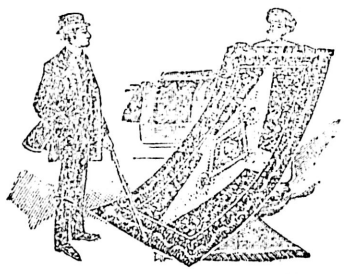
No. 1,087—Roll Top Couch—Covered with Cotton Tapestry, at $16.00 and $18.00; covered with Silk Tapestry, at $22.00 to $30.00. A large variety of patterns to choose from.



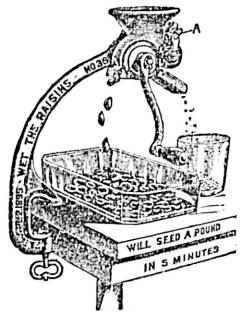
Reed Rocker.—Similar to illustration $6.50; about thirty other patterns, ranging from $3.50 to $15.00.



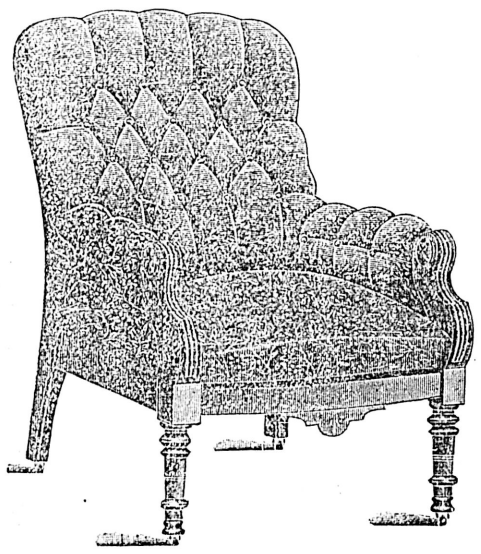
No. 23.—The "Holborn" Champagne Corks crew, $1.50; nickel plated and of superior quality. The best and most convenient article for drawing off sparkling wines and aerated waters without loss and waste of strength.



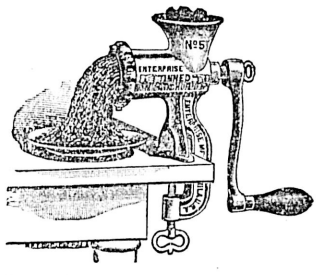
Real Turkish and Persian Rugs.—A great variety of weaves, no two of these are alike; ranging in price from $18.00 to $150.00.



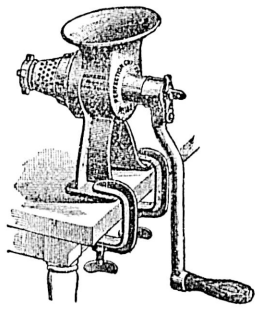
No. 36.—Enterprise Raisin Seeder—Family size, will seed a pound in five minutes, $1.50.



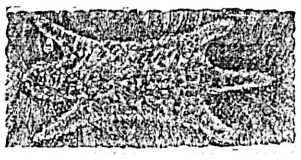
No. 6.—Easy Chair.—Spring Seat; price according to chair, from $10 to $20. More than 40 styles of Easy Chairs, ranging at all prices from $7.00 to $75.00.



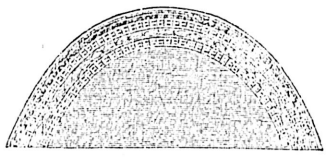
Enterprise Meat Chopper—3 sizes. No. 5 chops one pound per minute, $2.50. No. 10, chops two pounds per minute, $3.50. No. 20, chops three pounds per minute, $5.50.



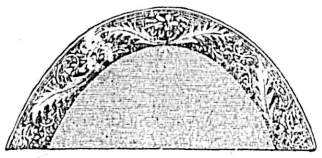
New Perfection Cutter.—The Cook's Right Arm.—No. 101, cuts one pound per minute, $2.50. No. 102, cuts two pounds per minute, $3.00. No. 103, cuts three pounds per minute, $5.00.



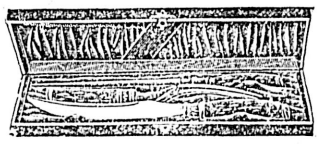
Fur Rugs—Hand Dyed—Tiger and Leopard Centre, $7.50. Lined, size 28x64 inches.



No. 3—Japanned Tea Tray—Superior quality and finish. 14in. 50c.; 16in. 60c.; 20in. 75c.; 24in. $1.00; 26in. $1.25; 28in. $1.50.



No. 1—Japanned Tea Tray—Assorted patterns, well finished. 12in. 25c.; 14in. 30c.; 16in. 35c.; 18in. 40c.; 20in. 50c.; 24in. 90c.



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LE LOUP CERVIER.

(Northwest Magazine.)

Among the remaining denizens of Canadian forests most feared by man in a personal encounter none is now more likely to be met than the huge cat-like lynx canadensis or loup-cervier of the French-Canadians, the paysho of the Montagnais Indians. Of enormous strength and agility, the Canada lynx, the largest and most ferocious of its species, is a stupid brute, so far as escape from danger is concerned, and is easily cornered. A loud and sudden cry from the hunter pursuing it is sufficient to arrest its course for a time long enough to permit him to fire, and sometime several shots are obtained at the same animal in this manner. Woe to the unfortunate hunter, however, if the wounded lynx succeeds in springing upon him. Its ferocity is only equalled by its strength and agility.

A correspondent relates the story of one of the most desperate personal encounters between a man and a loup-cervier on record. It is that in which Peter Mackenzie, chief factor of the Hudson Bay Company, came near losing his life on an island in Mingan Bay, on the coast of Labrador. In the spring of the year, shortly after the ice had parted, Mr. Mackenzie went across the bay in his canoe, more for exercise than anything else. Consequently he had no gun with him—nothing but a Montagnais bow and arrow, a knife and snowshoes. Landing on the island opposite Mingan, he saw the fresh tracks of a lynx. He adjusted his snowshoes, soon found the animal, and followed it closely several times around the island without coming within bowshot of it. Toward evening he saw that it was getting fatigued, for he got two opportunities of striking it with the heavy Montagnais arrow, which is used for killing smaller game.

At last he came within 20 yards. The cat turned round, rose on its hind legs, snarled and began to paw the air. Mr. Mackenzie discharged another arrow, but at the same moment his snowshoes tripped him up and he fell headlong, with his face in the snow. The cat instantly sprang upon him, tearing with one stroke the coat from his back. Mr. Mackenzie turned round at once, caught the cat by the throat by a lucky plunge with one hand, and with the other drew his knife; but as he made a lunge they rolled over together, and he received some very severe scratches. Still holding on firmly to the throat of the animal, he avoided being bitten, although he was in danger of having his bowels torn out by the hind feet of the cat, which was making a vigorous resistance. A second lunge with the knife was fatal, the blade passed through the animal's heart, but the struggle left Mr. Mackenzie exhausted and bleeding on the snow. It was some time before he recovered, but he finally carried his booty in triumph to the post.

Some hunters have proved less fortunate in their hand-to-hand encounters with the Canada lynx than Mr. Mackenzie was. A Montagnais Indian known as Pierre was visiting a line of marten traps near the forks of the Moisie Labrador, when he met an Indian with a sledge drawn by two dogs. It was a heavy load, and, as it was growing dark, he asked permission to take the sledge into the lodge of the hunter—"for," said he, "I have a body there, and I am afraid the dogs will eat it if it is left outside." After the two had smoked together for some time in silence, according to the Indian manner, the visitor was induced to tell his story.

"Did you bring the body far?" asked Pierre.

"Six days up the St. Marguerite, eight days in all from here."

"How did he die?"

The other looked at the fire, and for some time said nothing. It was evident that he had a sorrowful tale to tell, or he would have spoken at once. After a long pause, he said:

"He's my cousin. I am taking him to be buried at the post. He asked me. I promised him. It is a long journey in winter, but he wished it, and he will soon be there. He and I were hunting together when we came upon the track of a loup-cervier, and followed it. My cousin was first, and he turned round and said to me, "I'll go round that mountain if you go up that valley with the dogs, and we are sure to get him."

"We separated. In an hour I heard a gun. I then sat down and waited long. As night was coming on, I thought I would go and look. I could find nothing; so, as it was getting dark, I fired my gun. No answer. I fired again. No answer. After sleeping that night on a number of spruce branches spread on the snow, I followed the tracks early in the morning, and before I got half way round the mountain I found my cousin. He was nearly dead, and could not speak. Close to him was the loup-cervier, frozen stiff. My cousin had slipped into a cleft of the rock just after he had fired and wounded the lynx, and when he was within 20 yards of it. One of his legs was broken. As soon as he fell, the lynx sprang upon him and tore off part of his scalp. He killed the brute with his knife, but could not get out of the hole in the rock on account of his broken leg. Nor could he reach his gun to fire it off and let me know. There he must have remained and died alone, if I had not chanced to come. I lifted him out of the crack, but his fingers snapped off—they were frozen."

In size, a lynx is between a fox and a wolf. Its tail, which is exceedingly short even shorter than its head, is thickly furred and tipped with black. Its paws are large and heavy, densely covered with hair and armed with strong claws. In winter it is of a silver grey on the back, paling towards the belly, which is sometimes white. Its whiskers are generally white. It is about three feet in length. In some specimens the dark stripe down the back would not disgrace a silver fox. In summer it wears a rusty look, and the hair is short and thin. In appearance it is very formidable. Its teeth are long and sharp, while its powerful claws and immense spring render it a dangerous opponent to any animal that it encounters. In its habits it is predatory. It is charged with attacking the young of the red deers, and hares it devours with avidity. It pursues partridges and other birds to the tops of the loftiest trees, and it even kills fish in their native element. It has no regard whatever for family ties, and interprets the privileges of fraternity pretty much as Count Ugolina did; and, like him, devours his children to preserve for them a father. In winter its flesh is by no means bad to eat, and is much used by both white and Indian hunters. Its skin is worth from $2 to $4, according to the season in which the animal is killed.

The loup-cervier is frequently met with by the edge of some fishy pool. One of the most curious of its idiosyncrasies is its passion for perfumes, and particulary for the odor of the castoreum, which forms the basis of all the medicines used by trappers in effecting its capture. When shot in a tree, in which it frequently takes refuge when chased by dogs, the death-grip of its powerful claws is so tenacious that it is sometimes necessary to fell the tree in order to obtain the body. Its instincts are strong even in death.

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CRONJE AT ST. HELENA.

A Missourian Reports Conversations With the Captive Boer General.

From St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Dr. H. G. Patterson, of St. Joseph, Mo., a veterinary surgeon, who for the past two years has been in the service of the British government, has arrived home from South Africa. He has made many trips from New Orleans to Capetown in charge of shipments of horses and mules that had been purchased by agents of the British government in this country. The last stop but one made by the ship bearing Dr. Patterson was at St. Helena, where 2,500 Boer prisoners are in the hands of the British.

"I had a long conversation with Gen. Cronje," said Dr. Patterson. "The general and his wife, in fact all of the Boers there, are in excellent health, and the general has no word of complaint to offer on the attentions paid himself and family by the British officers. Cronje had little comment to make on the war. He listened to my reports of the guerilla warfare maintained by the Boers with great interest. Gen. Cronje greatly admires the Americans, but can't understand why some means were not afforded for interference on the part of this government, when it was known to the Boers that a large part of the population of this country sympathized with them. Cronje appeared to be of the opinion that the war in South Africa would not end as soon as the British expected it would. He says the Boers will be able to carry on the war indefinitely by following the guerilla practices.

"Lieut. Col. Schiel, formerly of the German army, who lent such valuable aid to the Boers, is one of the notable prisoners of St. Helena. Like Cronje, he has little comment to make on the war, but takes in all that is said with evident interest. There is absolutely no chance for the prisoners to escape, although some of the men appear to think there is. The most of them have become reconciled to their captivity, and inasmuch as they are far better fed than when they were in arms fighting for their country, and recognizing it as a useless struggle, they accept conditions and make as much out of life as possible.

"The Boers have the undivided sympathy of the French consul and the French residents of St. Helena. Cronje and the French consul are often seen in conference. The French consul was very courteous to me when I introduced myself as an American. He was profuse in his declarations of the friendship of the French people for the Yankees. In glowing details he recalled the many acts of friendship displayed by his government for the republic across the seas. The national hatred for the English was patent in almost every sentence uttered by him during our conversation.

"I found the British people of the island very cordial, and I must say that I could not agree with the sentiments of the French residents. It can be depended upon that the English will keep all of the Boer prisoners they have on the island until every band of the Boers has been driven to surrender, and then I do not expect to see the leaders released for some time thereafter. I have seen much of the practical effects of the war, and I confess that when the war began I was inclined to favor the Boers, but the more I saw of them and studied the questions involved, the more thoroughly I became convinced that the British should triumph in the interest of civilization, if for nothing else."

—o—

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ON WALL STREET.

New York, Dec. 8.—There was very little active trading in stocks to-day, and the character of the market remained about the same as for the past few days. Tennessee Coal & Iron fell an extreme 3⅜ and covered 2 points in sympathy with the late general strength of the steel group. Federal Steel lead the rally and was helped by talk of dividend division and of the adjustment by agreement of disputed points between the general steel combinations.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

(Furnished by Richards & Blashfield.)

New York, Dec. 8.—The closing quotations on the Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

A. T. & S. F.	38¼
A. T. & S. F., pfd.	83¼
Baltimore & Ohio	78⅝
Baltimore & Ohio, pfd.	84½
Canada Southern	58¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	37
C. B. & Q.	134⅞
Big Four	66½
Chicago & Northwestern	166¼
C. M. & St. P.	126¾
C. R. I. & P.	113¾
Omaha	120
Delaware & Hudson	115
D. L. & W.	181¾
Great Northern, pfd.	177¼
Louisville & Nashville	82
Manhattan Elevator	107¾
Missouri Pacific	59⅛
Kansas & Texas	37⅝
Jersey Central	144½
N. Y. C. & H.	191⅜
N. Y. O. & W.	25
Norfolk	41¼
Norfolk, pfd.	81
Northern Pacific	69¼
Northern Pacific, pfd.	81¾
Pacific Mail	43½
Pennsylvania	141¾
Philadelphia & Reading	20¼
Philadelphia & Reading, 1st pfd.	63¼
Southern Pacific	40⅝
Southern Railway	18⅝
Southern Railway, pfd.	66½
Texas Pacific	20¼
Union Pacific	71
Union Pacific, pfd.	80¼
Wabash pfd.	21⅞
Western Union	82
American Cotton Oil	39¼
Anaconda Mining Co.	47½
American Steel & Wire	42⅞
American Sugar	124¾
American Tobacco	105⅜
Denver & Rio Grande	69⅞
Continental Tobacco	32¾
Continental Tobacco, pfd.	88¼
Federal Steel	51⅛
Federal Steel, pfd.	76½
Metropolitan Traction	165
National Lead	18¾
Peoples' Gas, Chicago	98
U. S. Leather	12¾
U. S. Leather, pfd.	74⅞
U. S. Rubber	25¾

Money on call steady, at 4½ per cent. all day. Prime mercantile paper 4¼ to 5 per cent. Sterling exchange nominal, at $4.85¼ for demand, and at $4.81⅜ for 60 days. Posted rates $4.82½ and $4.86½. Commercial bills $4.80⅜ to $4.81¼. Bar silver 64½c. Mexican dollars 50½c. Government bonds strong.

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DAILY MARKET QUOTATIONS.

(Furnished by B. Williams & Co.)

New York, Dec. 8.—The following quotations ruled on the Produce Exchange to-day:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	79⅜	79½	78⅞	78⅞
Dec.	77⅛	77⅛	76½	76½
Corn—				
May	42¾	42¾	42¼	42

New York, Dec. 8.—The following quotations ruled on the Stock Exchange to-day:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amn. Sugar	123½	123¾	122¾	123¾
Amn. Tob.	105½	105½	105	105⅝
P. G., Chicago	97⅞	98	96⅞	98
C. M. & St. P.	125½	125¾	125¼	125¾
C. B. & Q.	134⅝	134⅞	134⅜	134⅞
M. S. R.	107⅝	108	107¼	108
C. R. I. & P.	113¾	113¾	113½	113¾
B. R. T.	69¾	70⅜	69¾	70⅜
A. & S. F., pfd	82¾	83¼	82⅝	83¼
S. P., com.	41	41	40⅝	40⅝
A. S. & W. com.	41½	42⅞	41	42⅞
B. & O.	79	79	78¾	78⅞
L. & N.	81¾	82	81¾	82
U. P., com.	70⅝	71	70½	71
Con. Tob.	33¾	33¾	32¾	32¾
Fed. Steel	49¼	51⅛	49	50⅞
N. P., com.	69½	69¾	69¼	69⅜
N. P., pfd.	81½	81¾	81½	81¾
T. C. & I.	60	60	57¼	58
A. & S. F. com.	37	38¼	38	38¼

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J. W. Weart	R. S. Day
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F. M. Black	J. J. Gillis
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Religion of World's Rulers

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The religion of the head of a state or nation is usually the predominant belief of the nation itself. In the religions of the world's rulers to-day, many different creeds are represented. With rare exceptions, the heads of nations are punctilious in fulfilment of their religious duties, thus setting a good example to their subjects.

Queen Victoria, as devout a Christian as the humblest member of the Church of England, is a great lover of hymns. Her favorites used to be "Nearer My God To Thee," "Jesus Lover of My Soul," and "How Sweet the Name of Jesus Sounds." Of late years, her choice has become confined almost entirely to hymns relating to the future state and breathing the spirit of resignation. At service, she has frequently asked that the choir sing "Wake for the Night is Flying."

Wilhelm, the young and energetic German Emperor, is a sincerely moral and religious man. He is a Protestant, believing in the tenets of Luther. Wilhelm is one of the few monarchs in history who have preached. On his yacht he never takes a minister along, but personally acts as spiritual father of the family abroad. On Sundays at sea he conducts divine service, taking his place behind the altar and preaching a sermon.

* * *

The husband of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland will surely be a Protestant, for she is herself the best and most regular worshipper in the Dutch Church. Moreover the law of her land will not permit her to marry a Catholic. She studied the Bible under a special professor, and many anecdotes are related of the questions by which she sought enlightenment.

King Christian of Denmark, though personally inclined to the Lutheran Church, holds most liberal religious views regarding his people and members of his family. King Oscar II. of Sweden is of the Protestant faith, a practical Christian, and an ardent student of the Bible. Switzerland's President, Colonel Edward Muller, is a Protestant and a member of the Church of Bern. He worships simply as a private citizen, walking to and from church every Sunday morning with his family. President Kruger, of the South African Republic—if he can now be called the President—is of course a member of the Dutch Protestant Church. He is fond of lay ministrations.

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is a devout Catholic. Every Sunday morning he hears mass in the palace chapel. He wears civilian dress and remains standing throughout the service, his head bared and bowed. M. Loubet, the most democratic President France has known, is a Catholic, and prefers to worship in a simple way as a private citizen. King Victor Emanuel of Italy is a Roman Catholic. Carlós I., of Portugal, is a Catholic, as indolent and as apathetic in his religious duties as in those of his rulership. Alfonso, the boy King of Spain, is a Catholic. Pope Leo XIII. is his godfather. With his mother, the Queen Regent, he attends mass Sunday. Leopold, King of the Belgians, is a Catholic.

* * *

The Czar of Russia, the only layman of the Orthodox Russian Church who is allowed to step foot into an altar, has his private chapel in both St. Petersburg and Moscow. There is high mass for His Majesty every Sunday. The music is entirely vocal, the singers being invisible, according to the customs of the church—no instrumental music being allowed. The altar in the Czar's chapel is behind golden gates on which sacred subjects are frescoed. Suddenly the gates burst open and the "Gloria" is sung by the invisible choir. Both the Czar and Czarina are very punctilious about their hours of worship.

King George of Greece, and Queen Olga are both devotees of the Orthodox Greek Church. Their private chapel in Athens is one of the prettiest little churches in Greece. Here they worship every Sunday when in the capital. Nicholas, ruler of Montenegro, also lives according to the teachings of the Orthodox Greek Church. King Carl of Romania and "Carmen Sylva," his Queen, belong to the same church, as does Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria. King Alexander, of Servia, is of the Orthodox Greek faith, but not at all regular in his church attendance.

The Sultan of Turkey, an extreme Mohammedan, goes to public worship at the big mosque in Constantinople every Friday. He rides in a closed carriage attended by ten thousand soldiers, and all along the line of march the people shout, as he passes: "There is no God but Allah and Mohammed is his prophet." On all other days in the year he worships in private. The Khedive of Egypt and all his family are also of the Mohammedan faith. At the alabaster mosque of Mohamet Ali in Cairo, once a year, the Khedive and all the male members of his household attend public worship. No outsider is permitted to attend. The Shah of Persia is a Mohammedan who observes his religious duties only in a most perfunctory and worldly way. The Sultan of Morocco, a young man only eighten years old, is of the Mohammedan faith, the religion of his predecessors.

Menelik II., King of Abyssinia, goes to his native church every day in the year. On Sundays he attends Holy Trinity church; for Christianity was introduced into his country in the fourth century.

The King of Siam is a Buddhist and was for some time a priest, as is the custom with all the rulers of that country. During his priesthood he shaved his head and temporarily gave up the crown to wear a yellow cotton scarf about his waist and spend his days in fasting and prayer.

The Emperor and Empress of Japan are disciples of Shintoism, the faith of their ancestors for centuries back. They are both attentive to their religious duties though their outward life, perhaps unconsciously, carries out many of the teachings of Christianity.

It is said that among monarchs, the Emperor of China is the greatest martyr to religious ceremonials. As the Chief High Priest, he has to offer a sacrifice to a different god almost every week in the year. To each sacrifice is dedicated one or more holidays, and the Emperor is supposed to pass every one of these days in solitude. Another heathen religious rule which the Emperor is bound to observe, is that of offering hundreds of silk balloons each year before the tablets of his long line of predecessors. Altogether, he spends more than one hundred and fifty days a years in religious duties.

President McKinley is in every sense of the word a Christian—regularly attending service at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church in Washington, or the Methodist Episcopal church of Canton. When he is not in his pew on Sunday, the pastor knows that something extraordinary has occurred to keep the most distinguished member of his flock at home. Mrs. McKinley, being an invalid, is not able to be a regular attendant at church, so the President has to go alone, or, at best, accompanied by a cabinet minister. He always joins heartily in the singing of hymns, reads the Psalms, and listens intently to the sermon. He particularly enjoys the hour of service, because for this hour he is the private citizen, the simple worshiper.

The Presidents of the South and Central American republics are nearly all Catholics, but only a few of them attend divine service. Among the few is President Diaz of Mexico, a devout religionist and most scrupulous in matters of doing good. He is very benevolent, and assists Mrs. Diaz in maintaining many charities.

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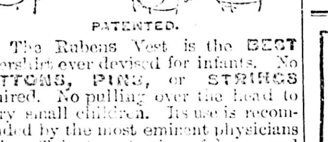

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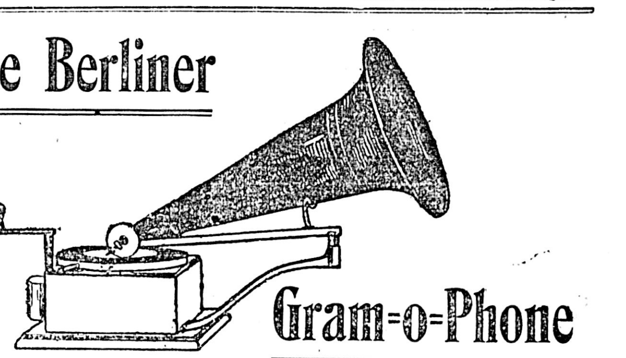


Gram-o-Phone

This is the machine that talks—sings—plays every instrument—reproduces Sousa's Band—string orchestras—Negro Minstrels, Church Choirs, etc.

It reproduces the violin, piano, flute, cornet, trombone, banjo, mandolin, piccolo and every other instrument.

The Berliner Gram-o-phone is louder—clearer, simpler and better than any other talking machine at any price. It sings every kind of song, sacred, comic, sentimental, patriotic, "Coon" songs, English, French and Scotch Songs, selections from Grand and Comic Operas, plays cake walks, waltzes, two-steps, marches, in fact everything that can be played on any instrument or number of instruments can be reproduced on the Berliner Gram-o-phone with the wonderful indestructible record discs.

It tells funny stories or repeats a prayer. It can entertain hundreds at one time in the largest hall or church, or it can be subdued to suit the smallest room.

The Records are not wax, they are **Hard, Flat, Indestructible Discs**, which will last 10 years.

The Berliner Gram-o-phone is made in Canada, it is guaranteed for **five years**.

The Gram-o-phone is used and endorsed by the leading clergymen and others throughout Canada.

The Berliner Gram-o-phone received the only medal for Talking Machines at the Toronto Exhibition 1900.

The Berliner Gram-o-phone has been widely imitated and the records counterfeited, therefore beware of machines with misleading names as they are worthless.

If the Berliner Gram-o-phone is not for sale in your town, write to us for illustrated catalogues and other information, free.

Price $15.00 including a 16 inch horn, 3 records and concert sound box.

FACTORY: 267-371 Aqueduct St., Montreal.

EMANUEL BLOUT, General Manager for Canada.

E. BERLINER, 2315 St. Catherine Street, . . . MONTREAL.

DINNEFORDS

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

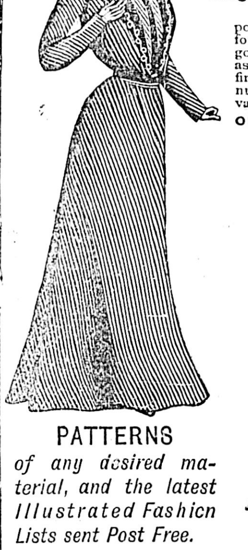
Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

JOHN NOBLE, LTD.

BROOK ST., MILLS, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND,

Largest Costumiers & Mantlemen in the World.

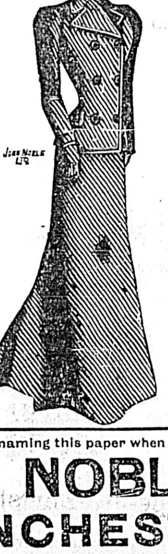


From all parts of the Globe ladies do their "shopping by post" with this huge dress and drapery enterprise, it being found that after payment of any postages or duties, the goods supplied could not be nearly equalled elsewhere, both as regards price and quality, and now that the firm is so firmly rooted in the public favour and its patrons so numerous, it can afford to give, and does give, even better value than ever."—*Canadian Magazine.*

ORDERS EXECUTED BY RETURN OF POST. SATISFACTION GIVEN OR MONEY RETURNED.

Model 256.

Made in John Noble Cheviot Serge or Costume Coating, consisting of Blouse Bodice with Velvet revers, prettily trimmed Black and White, Plain fashionable Skirt with one box-pleat. Price complete, only $2.56; carriage 65c. extra. Skirt alone, $1.55; carriage, 45c. extra.



Model 1492.

Made in Heavy Frieze Cloth Tailor-made, Double-breasted Coat, and full wide carefully finished Skirt, in Black or Navy Blue only; Price complete Costume $4.10; Carriage 65c.

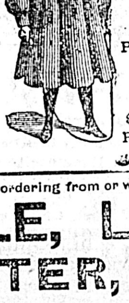
PATTERNS

of any desired material, and the latest Illustrated Fashion Lists sent Post Free.

SPECIAL

values in Ladies and Childrens Costumes, Jackets, Capes, Underclothing, Millinery, Waterproofs, Dress Goods, Houselinens, Lace Curtains, and General Drapery.

JOHN NOBLE KNOCKABOUT FROCKS FOR GIRLS.



Thoroughly well made, in strong Serge, with saddle top, long full sleeves, and pockets. Lengths in front, and Prices:

24 inches. 49c.	27 inches. 61 cents.
30 inches. 73c.	33 inches. 85 cents.
Postage 32 cents.	
36 inches. 97c.	39 inches. $1.10
42 inches. $1.22	45 inches. $1.34
Postage 45 cents.	

Readers will oblige by kindly naming this paper when ordering from or writing to:—

JOHN NOBLE, LTD.

BROOK ST., MILLS. MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

Three Acres For Sale Cheap

This property, all under cultivation, and situated close to the city limits, and near the sea, with a spring of water on the premises, can be bought for $850.

Pemberton & Son
45 Fort Street.

For Sale By Mortgagees

City Property.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the leasehold building and premises part, 100 feetx40 feet, of lot 661, Victoria City, situate at the corner of Pandora Street and Government Street for the residue of the term of forty years from October 24, 1890, subject to the terms of the lease.

Tenders are to be sent to the undersigned before the 15th day of December, 1900. No tender necessarily accepted. For further particulars apply to

PEMBERTON & SON,
Agents for the Mortgagees.
23rd November, 1900.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Dec. 8.—8 p.m.

SYNOPSIS.

An important high barometer area with its centre of 31.28 in. over Saucatchewan, and accompanied by a decided cold wave, has developed in the Northwest, and, uniting with the high area which for some little time past has prevailed throughout the Northern American States, now forms a vast area of high barometric pressure, which covers the western portion of the continent. As the barometer is falling on the Californian Coast, our weather will probably remain partly fair and cool for the next 24 hours. In the Pacific Coast region the weather has been fair, with somewhat lower temperatures. In the Northwest the weather has been fair and extremely cold, 14 degrees below zero being registered at Prince Albert.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	44	46
New Westminster	40	42
Kamloops	34	40
Barkerville	30	34
Calgary	10	14
Winnipeg	—6	30
Portland, Ore.	38	46
San Francisco, Cal.	44	52

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m.—(Pacific time)—Sunday:

Victoria and vicinity: Light or moderate easterly and southerly winds; partly fair and cool, with frost at night.

Lower Mainland: Light winds; chiefly cloudy and cool; frost at night.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 8.

5 a.m.	44	Mean	45
Noon	46	Highest	46
5 p.m.	44	Lowest	44

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m.....8 miles northeast.
Noon.....8 miles north.
5 p.m.....8 miles northeast.

Average state of weather—Fair.
Sunshine—3 hours.
Barometer at noon—Observed.....30.204
Corrected.....30.215

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected.....30.20

Americans are known as a dyspeptic people. The extnct of this disease may be inferred from the multitude of so-called "medicines" offered as a remedy. They are often in tablet form, and have no value except as palliatives of the immediate effects of dyspepsia. The man who uses them may feel better but is surely getting worse. They do not touch the real cause of the disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a medicine specially prepared to cure diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. It is not made to give temporary relief, but to effect permanent cure. In ninety-eight cases out of every hundred it cures perfectly and permanently.

It has cost Dr. Pierce $25,000 to give away in the last year the copies of his People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, which have been applied for. This book of 1,008 pages, is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing and customs. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Poodle Dog Menu.

Sunday, Dec. 9. Price, 50cts.
FROM 5 to 8 P.M.

SOUP—Puree of Game; Noodle; Consomme.
FISH—Boiled Halibut, Anchovy Sauce; Baked Flounder, au gratin; Fried Tom Cod, Tartar Sauce.
SALAD—Crab, Mayonnaise; Hot House Lettuce.
BOILED—Calves Head, a la Poulette.
ENTREES—Rissole of Sweetbreads; Devilled Crab on Shell; Olympian Fancy Roast Salmi of Duck, with Olives; Jelly Omelet.
ROASTS—Island Turkey, Stuffed, Cranberry Sauce; Haunch of Venison; Prime Ribs of Beef, Horseradish.
VEGETABLES—Stewed Tomatoes; Mashed Turnips; Cream Corn; Boiled and Mashed Potatoes.
DESSERT—Apple Dumplings, Hard Sauce; Apple, Mince, Blackberry Pie; Compote Prunes; Apples; Strawberry Ice Cream; Maderia Jelly; Assorted Cake, Fruit, etc. Canadian Cheese; Cafe Noir.
Imported Table Claret, 25c. pint.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills, if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

A BIRD IN HAND.

With your insurance policy in hand you are free from all care and anxiety as to the future.

You have the satisfaction of knowing that you are protecting those whom it is your desire to shield.

ARE YOU INSURED?

If not,
Attend to the matter at once.
Ask to see the
Perfect Protection Policy.

The Great-West Life
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Vancouver Island Board of Direction:
E. C. Baker, Director-Chairman.
A. C. Flumerfelt, Esq., Victoria.
G. A. Barnard, Esq., Victoria.
D. K. Ker, Esq., Victoria.
Cuyler A. Holland, Esq., Victoria.

T. A. CROSS, - GENERAL AGENT,
40 GOVERNMENT ST.
D. H. MACDOWALL, City Agent.

SALES BY THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE COMP'Y, LD.

LEADING AUCTIONEERS,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS, ETC.

Auctions conducted anywhere in the province. Furnished residences and stocks in trade purchased. Cash advanced. Well-lighted steam-heated auction rooms, 34 Fort Street. Telephone 683.

Removed for Convenience of Sale

We are favored with instructions from Newton Spicer, Esq., who is leaving for England, to remove to our central and steam-heated salerooms, 34 Fort street, and to sell by

AUCTION
—ON—
Monday, Dec 10, 11 a. m.
THE WHOLE OF HIS
Desirable Furniture & Effects

Including: Massive Polished Oak Bed Set, cost $150.00; Lounge, Ebony Settee; Rattan and other Easy and Arm Chairs; Oak and Ash Bed Sets; Single and Double Bedsteads; Woven Wire Mattresses; Top Mattresses; Oak and Walnut Centre Tables; 3 pairs of Tapestry and other Portieres; Tablecloths; Pillows; Elder-Down Quilts; Solid Oak Hall Tree, with fine B. P. Glass; English Davenport Writing Desk; Oak Combined Book-Case and Secretaire; very fine Solid Oak Sideboard, with B. P. Glass Back; 6 Oak Dining Chairs; Extension Dining Table; English Inlaid Work Table; Stuff-Over Settee; do Reception Chair; Oak Toilet Case; Plush and other Mirrors; Ebony Settee in Tapestry and Plush; very fine Oriental Rug; Velvet Pile Rug; Oriental Pattern Velvet Pile Carpet, 18 feet by 13 feet; Brussels and Tapestry Carpets; Hearth Rugs; Chests of Drawers; handsome Toilet Sets; fine Engravings; C. S. Chairs; Part Dinner Service; China and Glass; Goat Skin Rugs; fine White and Grey Blankets; set of English Dish Covers; Pestal and Mortar; Standard and other Lamps; Marble Timepiece; Rustic Table, very finea Singer Sewing Machine; Kitchen Tables and Chairs; Garden Tools; a large lot of Cooking Utensils; Flat Irons; Foot Warmer, etc., etc.

Sale will commence at 11 prompt, and will continue until all is sold. No reserve. Terms cash.

THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.
Leading Auctioneers.
Telephone 683.

Preliminary

IMPORTANT

Unreserved Auction Sale

In front of our salerooms, Fort St.
ON TUESDAY, DEC. 18, AT 11 A.M.

6 Teams of

Heavy Draught Horses, Waggons, Carts, Harness etc.

MATCHED TEAMS.

All in hard condition and capable of any work. These horses have been working steadily up to date, and are all grain fed and in splendid condition.

Particulars to-morrow.

THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.
Leading Auctioneers.
Telephone 683.

James St., Victoria West

AUCTION

PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, BEDROOM, AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.
Under instructions from E. A. Wylde, Esq.

—ON—

Wednesday, 12th Dec.

AT 2 P. M.

Including: Walnut Centre Tables; Rockers; Lounge; Book-Case; Pictures; Glass and China; Screens; Whatnot; Enamel Chairs; Reception Chairs; Walnut Sideboard; Extension Table; Dining Chairs; Dinner Service; Self-Feeder and other Heating Stoves; Brussels and Tapestry Carpets; Wardrobes; Linen Press; Enamel Bed Set; Walnut and other Bedsteads; Mattresses; Childs' Bed Set; Fine Chest of Drawers; Toilet Services; McClaren's "Famous" Cooking Range; Kitchen Tables and Chairs; Household Requisites; Lawn Mower; Garden Hose; Jap. Blinds for Verandah, etc.

House not open before 1 p.m. of day of sale. Terms Cash.

Telephone 683.

THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.
Leading Auctioneers.

KILLED HIMSELF.

Ulysses Burnett Worried Over His Daughter's Illness.

New York, Dec. 8.—Ulysses Burnett, member of the wholesale dry goods firm of Faultland & Paige, and a pioneer in the wholesale dry goods business in this city, committed suicide by shooting himself this afternoon at his home in Brooklyn. Mr. Burnett has worried of late over the illness of a married daughter, who resides in Boston.

AT THE HAGUE.

Queen of Holland Tells Kruger She Will Be a Friend to Him.

Paris, Dec. 8.—The Echo de Paris correspondent of The Hague says: "The Queen said to Mr. Kruger to-day: 'Have confidence in God, who will protect you and yours. I will show my friendship when the moment arrives, but not now.'"

AFRICAN ORDERS.

Orders Went to United States Because of Strikes in England.

London, Dec. 8.—With reference to the United States contracts for bridges along the line of the Uganda railroad, Sir Harry Johnston, the commissioner for Uganda, in a despatch to the foreign office, declares the railroad officials were compelled to send orders to the United States owing to the British firms being unable to supply their wants in reasonable time. The orders comprise not only bridges, but locomotives and other rolling stock. "This and other troubles of the railway company," adds Sir Harry Johnston, "in placing orders in Great Britain are the outcome of the disastrous engineers' strike, which has done so much to cripple this class of manufacture."

CITY AUCTION MART

73 YATES STREET.

AUCTION SALE

Tuesday, December 11th at 2 p.m,

VERY USEFUL

Furniture and Effects

Comprising; SOUND ENGLISH COTTAGE PIANO; Bedroom Suites, in Oak, Maple and Ash; Box, Wire and Wool Mattresses; Chenille and Lace Curtains; Chairs; Carpets; Table and Hanging Lamps; Pictures and Frames; Japanese Tea Sets and other Crockery; Meat Safes and Refrigerators; Cook Stoves; Wood and Coal Heaters, also a very fine

COMBINATION SAFE.

Tel. 294. Terms Cash.

JONES, CRANE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Lord's Day In Churches

Services Announced For Morning and Evening by City Pastors.

Order of the Musical Portions and Subjects of the Sermons.

Rev. Canon Beanlands will preach in the morning, and Rev. W. B. Allen in the evening at Christ Church cathedral to-day. The musical portions follow:

MORNING.

Voluntary—"Intermezzo" .. ..Bizet
Ven'te.
Psalms for the Day.
Te Deum .....Oakeley
Hymns 47, 514, 230.
Benedictus .....Crotch
Voluntary—"Grand Chorus" ..... Dubois

EVENING.

Voluntary—"Barcarolle" ....Hoffman
Pro. Hymn 270.
Magnificat .....Goss
Nunc Dimittis .....Wickes
Mymns 46, 202, 288.
Rec. Hymn 49.
Voluntary—"Triumphal March" .. Naaman

The services at St. Barnabas' church are: Holy eucharist, 8 a.m.; choral matins, 11 a.m., and choral evensong, 7 p.m. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher. The musical portion is as follows:

Voluntary—"Come Unto Me" .. .. Handel
Hymns 217, 51, 268.
Voluntary—"Let All the Angels" .. Handel

EVENING.

Voluntary—"Communion in E" .. Batiste
Hymns 49, 48, 19, 463.
Voluntary—"Consolation".. .. Mendelssohn

There will be morning prayer at 11, and evensong at 7, at St. John's church, the rector, Rev. Percival Jenns, being the preacher at both services. The musical arrangements are as follows:

MORNING.

Organ—"Praise the Lord" .. .. ..Mozart
Hymns 48, 51, 205.
Organ—"March Romaine" .. .. Rimbault

EVENING.

Organ—"Pray for Us." ..... Picolomini
Hymns 49, 52, 203.
Organ—"Andante in E" .... Scharwenka

After evensong the second of the Advent series of organ recitals will be given, as follows:

Organ Solo—"Hallelujah to the Father" .... Beethoven
Mr. A. Longfield.
Soprano Solo—"I Know That My Redeemer Liveth" ....Handel
Miss Annabelle Russell.
Organ Solo—"Go, Bury Thy Sorrow" .. ..Wrigley
Mr. A. Longfield.
Bass Solo—"It Is Enough" ..Mendelssohn
Mr. Crane.
Violin Solo—"Andante Religioso" ..Renard
Mr. Jesse A. Longfield.
Contralto Solo—"Galilee" .... Adams
Miss Miller.
Violin Obligato, Mr. Jesse Longfield.
Organ Solos—(a) "Cradle Song" .. Spinney
(b) "Allegro Pomposo" .... Vincent
Mr. Jesse A. Longfield.

At. St. Saviour's church, Victoria West, there will be holy communion at 8, morning prayer and sermon, by Rev. W. B. Allen, at 11, and evening prayer and sermon, by Rev. W. D. Barber, at 7 p.m.

* * *

At the Reformed Episcopal church, Rev. Dr. Wilson will preach in the morning on "Doing the Father's Will," and in the evening on "Receiving the Grace of God in Vain." There will be children's service at 3 p.m.

* * *

At St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, minister; there will be public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the morning service. Sabbath school will be held at 2:30 and Bible class at 3 p.m. There will be special meetings for prayer in connection with the close of the century, at 10 a.m. on Sunday, and at 8 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday, throughout the month of December. The musical portions of to-morrow's services follow:

MORNING.

Organ—"Meditation" ....Guilmant
Psalm 97.
Hymns 19, 49, 419, 421.
Organ—"Offertoire" .. ..Petrall

EVENING.

Organ—"Largo Xerxes" .... Handel
Psalm 69.
Anthem—"I Will Sing of Thy Power, O God" .....Sullivan
Solo, Mr. Walter Fraser.
Hymns 149, 319.
Song—"Then Shall the Eyes of the Blind Be Opened." .... Pattison
Mr. W. H. Barton.
Organ—"March" .... Russe

At the First Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor; there will be services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Mr. Hughes will preach in the morning, and the pastor in the evening. The evening subject is "Presbyterianism and the Union of the Free Church in Edinburgh, on the 31st October Last," which is one of the great events of the century in Scotland. Sabbath school and Bible classes are held at 2:30; Junior Endeavor at 10 a.m. and Senion Endeavor at 8 p.m. At St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West, Rev. D. MacRae, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m., when the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed. At 7 p.m., the Rev. A. B. Winchester will preach.

* * *

At Emmanuel Baptist church, Rev. J. G. Hastings, M. A., pastor, will preach at both services; at 11 a.m., on "Famine of the Word"; 7 p.m., on "Balm in Gilead." Sunday school and Bible class will be held at 2:30 p.m. At Calvary church, services will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject, "Eyes, But They See Not"; evening subject, "The Cause of Poverty." Sunday school and Bible class, 2:30 p.m.

* * *

At the Metropolitan Methodist church, Rev. E. S. Rowe, pastor, will preach on "The Joy of Self-Sacrifice" at the morning's service, and in the evening will give a sermon on "The Price of Patriotism." The Sunday school will meet as usual at 2:30 in the afternoon. At Victoria West church, services will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the pastor. Sunday school at 2:30 p.m.; song service at 6:45 p.m.

* * *

The usual services will be held in the Congregational church, Temperance hall, Pandora street conducted by Rev. David Reid, pastor, pro tem. In the evening at 7 there will be a special song service and an evangelistic address, subject, "Worthy of All Acceptation," or "Three Reasons Why Every Person Should Be a Christian." A special effort will be made to make this service interesting and profitable, and it is earnestly hoped that many will be present to participate—especially strangers. Sunday school and Bible class is held in the afternoon at 2:30, and the Y. P. S. C. E. after the evening service.

* * *

Mr. Tait will conduct the Gospel service at the W. C. T. U. mission hall, 17 Johnson street, at 8:30 o'clock.

* * *

At the Salvation Army, 42 Yates stret, Ensiga Cummins in charge; meetings are held every evening at 8 p.m., and Sunday at 3 and 7:30 p.m. Subject, "What Robbed a King of His Throne."

* * *

Christian Science service at 87 Pandora street, at 7 p.m., subject, "Sacrament."

* * *

R. H. Kneeshaw will lecture in the Sir William Wallace hall; subject, "Dress, What to Wear, and How to Wear It." Miss Amy Kneeshaw will sing, by request, "The Song That Reached My Heart." Clairvoyant readings and improvisations at the close of lecture.

* * *

At the Universal Brotherhood, 28 Broad street, Williams' block, there will be a public lecture at 8:15 p.m., and an afternoon class for children at 2:30 p.m.

* * *

At the Christian Catholic church, the services for Sunday are: Preaching at 3 p.m., in Semple's hall, Victoria West; preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m., in the room on Pandora street, No. 41, formerly used by the Quakers.

How Best to Advertise City

Ald. Cameron Offers Some Valuable Suggestions on This Point.

Is in Favor of Establishing a Civic Information Bureau.

How best shall Victoria proceed to advertise her advantages and attractions to all the world?

That, all will admit, is a question which ought to concern very deeply the people interested in the welfare of this city. The Colonist has striven for some time past to direct the proper amount of attention to this important subject, and has offered numerous suggestions as to the plan which should be adopted.

With the object of eliciting further information on the question, and obtaining the ideas of one thoroughly competent to speak with a considerable degree of authority on the subject, a Colonist reporter was sent yesterday afternoon to interview Ald. W. G. Cameron on "How Best to Advertise Victoria."

Mr. Cameron knows considerable about advertising. He has been using printers' ink for upwards of 25 years, and is thoroughly conversant with the value of systematic efforts towards publicity of business inducements.

"Now that Victoria is taking a step forward and there promises to be a great period of activity in the near future, what should Victoria do to reap to the full the advantages which are her legitimate due, Ald. Cameron?" was asked by the reporter.

"I think we should make special efforts to make the city attractive, and cater especially for the tourist trade," replied Ald. Cameron. "To this end I think we should improve our schools, public library, and our streets and sewers. If this were done, families would be encouraged to take up their residence here in preference to other points on the Coast. I think manufacturers should also be encouraged to locate here, as an inducement to them so doing the city placing little or no tax on their plant, stock, etc.

"Personally I am very much in favor of the city adopting a broad and progressive policy next year, with the object of making Victoria a clean, beautiful and thoroughly modern city. I am in favor of large expenditures on streets, sewers and sidewalks. In order to obtain the amount of money necessary for the necessary carrying out of this work on a broad and comprehensive scale, I think the appropriations which are annually made to the fire department, waterworks department and the park should be cut down to the lowest possible notch, and every effort and means directed towards giving us good streets, sewers and sidewalks. The departments mentioned are now in very good shape, and could easily stand for one year without any large additional expenditures."

"What particular means would you advise being adopted to disseminate the adequate amount of information in the proper quarters regarding Victoria's advantages?"

"That is a matter to which I have given considerable thought," replied the alderman, "and I am in favor of Victoria taking up an idea which has been adopted in a number of the cities of the East—the establishment of what may be termed a Civic Information Bureau.' Several cities have established bureaus of information where visitors, strangers and their own citizens can obtain information on all matters concerning the city, including historical and picturesque places of interest, public institutions, commercial and manufacturing affairs, statistics and directions for reaching and returning from all points. The bureau is in each city situated in the most accessible place possible for the general public, always on the ground floor, and having polite, capable attendants ready at all times to supply all information desired, without fee or charge of any kind. Of course, an energetic, competent man should be appointed in charge of the bureau, as much of the success of the working of the institution would depend upon his labors. I think the cost of maintaining the same ought to be borne by the city council, assisted by public subscriptions. I believe much good would result from the adoption of such a method of advertising. The official in charge of the bureau could post booklets to addresses taken from the hotel registers; meet visitors and supply them with all needful information regarding the city and its advantages and attractions."

"Then, again, I am in favor of the systematic distribution of illustrated booklets by the city—in the same manner in which railway companies do—containing full information as to climate, trade, resources of the Island, statistics, etc. This is something which should be taken up at once and pushed with vigor. There is a tourist association in St. John, N. B., which is doing very valuable work in this way for that city. We ought to have a tourist association here, and I hope to see one organized soon. Another excellent plan, to my mind, would be to have the citizens generally adopt the system of using in their correspondence envelopes containing an advertisement of Victoria. They should also supply addresses to which the literature I have alluded can constantly be sent. Some of the Eastern cities have adopted the system of having letters sent abroad by residents who are inclined to speak approvingly of the locality. Such letters are the very best kind of advertising. In numerous instances they are published in papers at points to which they are sent, without cost.

"I am certainly in favor of systematic steps being taken at once to properly advertise Victoria and the Island generally."

WM. T. HARDAKER,

AUCTIONEER.

Another Big Auction Sale
..OF..
Desirable Furniture

In my commodious salerooms, 77, 79 and 81 Douglas street.

Friday, Dec. 14.

AT 2 P. M.
THE CONTENTS OF TWO WELL FURNISHED HOUSES.

Don't miss this sale if you want bargains.

Particulars later.

WM. T. HARDAKER, The Auctioneer.
Telephone 693.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

HOLLY and MISTLETOE

FOR CHRISTMAS.

For $1.00 we will mail a nice box to any of your friends anywhere in the Dominion.

Quantities of Flowers and Smilax

EDW. ALEX. WALLACE.
INVERTAVISH NURSERY.

WO SANG,
85 Store Street. Victoria, B.C.
MERCHANT TAILOR.
NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED..
Fit Guaranteed.

The Vernon

Cor. Douglas and View Sts.

This fashionable hotel has recently been re-fitted and handsomely furnished throughout.

Everything strictly First-Class.

Mrs. M. Walt.

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how upon the triumphal approach of Lord Roberts on Pretoria, both Boers and Britons gave themselves up to jubilation, which was considerably augmented by indulgence in the **Finest Whisky in the World.** In the words of the Earl of Rosslyn, who at the time was a prisoner of war in Pretoria.

"Hollander and Britisher, Soldier and Boer peasant, prisoner and warder, joined in a mutual expression of esteem and a glass of

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Pages 9 to 16. THE DAILY COLONIST. Pages 9 to 16.

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1900.

BOER GENERALS CRITICISED.

Notes by a French Officer in Figaro.

If the English Generals at the beginning of the South African campaign astonished the world with their incompetence and were beaten in nearly every encounter by a numerically inferior enemy, the Boer chiefs who were opposed to them have shown that they were, perhaps, worse still; and they are in a large measure responsible for the reverses which have delivered their country to the invader. Of course, they have the excuse of not being professional military men; many of them never saw war. They were called suddenly from their farms to direct the march of several thousand undisciplined men totally devoid of military instruction. Elected by the burghers, from the "corporal" to the "Commandant General," these Boer officers have no other authority than that which their men chose to give them.

It was my good fortune to be present at one of these elections in the corps of volunteer scouts to which I belonged. The Commandant, the chief office of the corps, was haunted somewhat by European ideas, and he wanted to have a captain and two lieutenants appointed in addition to the three corporals already elected. He notified his men, and at the appointed hour a blast of a whistle caused all to assemble around their chief. There is nothing solemn in such a meeting. The electors gather in a circle, some standing up, some lying down, and other sitting on their heels, Kaffir fashion. Then the pipes are lighted.

In this case the Commandant, from the centre of the circle, after reminding his men briefly that they should always be the first to attack and the last to retreat, explained the object of the meeting. Immediately a tall, blond Boer, who was well liked by his comrades for his numerous exploits, arose, and, in the name of all the volunteers, protested against the election of any lieutenants, the utility of such officers not being apparent. The Commandant accepted this decision without discussion. He then asked for an adjutant.

"What for?" asked the volunteers.

"If the corps should be divided in the course of a reconnoissance I should need a man to transmit my orders," was the answer.

This explanation seeming satisfactory an adjutant was chosen by the Commandant.

It then remained to choose a captain. Every man had the right to nominate a candidate. Immediately every one shouted out: "I nominate so and so." When the confusion had subsided two names were picked out, but one of the men named declined at once to accept a nomination, because he had just obtained a ten days' leave of absence to visit his wife and children. All hands were then raised in favor of the other man, who was no other than the tall blond fellow who had just rejected the proposals of his chief. Then the Commandant announced the close of the discussion, which had degenerated into shouts in English of "Three cheers for the Commandant!" Our unfortunate chief had to be content with being carried to his tent upon the shoulders of his men.

Another time I was coming back from a reconnoissance with one of the cavalrymen of this same corps, and he was complaining of being very tired, not having gone to bed until 2 o'clock in the morning, and being obliged to turn out at 5 and get into the saddle. As I expressed astonishment at the lateness of the hour, he told me that the election of the chief of the fraction of the army to which we belonged had taken place the day before.

"There was an equal number of votes for each of the candidates," he continued, "and we had somewhat of a discussion; but this time enlightenment did not spring from discussion, for our chief was an old mine director, a naturalized Englishman, who was certainly more at home in his office than in the saddle, as he seemed to be as much afraid of his horse as of the enemy."

Unfortunately, events have proven that, in the selection of men for the higher grade offices, and especially for the office of General, errors have been committed, similar to the one made in the case described by my companion. Even in times of peace there is nothing that can guide the burghers in their voting. They generally chose rich and educated farmers, or else some of the men that distinguished themselves during the war of independence of twenty years ago. These old Boers of 1881 make war as much with the Bible as with arms. Every order is accompanied with a verse from scripture; and in the Twenty-seventh Psalm—if I am not mistaken—there is a passage that has done more for the English than all that has been accomplished by Lyddite and General Roberts. This passage is to the effect that you shall not kill an enemy who is not attacking you. The English army has been saved several times by these few words of the Old Testament.

Recently the Daily Mail itself published the account of the retreat of the six battalions of Col. Thorneycroft, after the battle of Spion Kop; they could not repass the Tugela River without getting in range of four Boer cannon, which Gen. Joubert refused to have fired. Three months before that the Commandant-General had showed a goodness of heart, which had important results of a very different kind. At the battle of Nicholsons Nek, Gen. White was utterly defeated, and half of his left wing, being surrounded by the commandos of de Vrede and of Harrismith, surrendered; the other half fled. Thereupon the rest of the army retired in the greatest disorder. The "Long Toms" of the Boers, an eye witness tells me, were ploughing furrows through the English columns, and the commandos of Lucas Meyer and Botha were coming down from Lombards Kop to cut off the retreat of the enemy, when the General-in-Chief had the artillery fire stopped and also the offensive movement of his left wing. To the pleadings of the other Generals he answered: "Lat de Kerls loopen" (Let those fellows run. If Botha had been in command then, the English army would have been destroyed, the siege of Ladysmith would never have taken place and, maybe, the Boers would have reached Durban before General Buller's army of relief.

On the side of the Orange Free State, Gen. Piet Cronje committed errors similar to those made by Joubert in Natal. The stubbornness of this old Boer was equalled only by his fatuity. When the European officers advised him to attack Kimberley, which was defended only by a thousand volunteers, he answered, shrugging his shoulders: "I was a General when you were babes in your mothers' arms. Besides, what's the use of risking the lives of my burghers? The Lord will surely cause the fall of a town that holds within its walls the worst of all monsters." He referred to Cecil Rhodes.

After having repulsed Lord Methuen at Magersfontein he would not follow up his victory nor would he attack the English camp, which was filled with discouraged soldiers, who were almost in mutiny, and who would not salute their General. And when, two months later, General French's cavalry passed at a few miles' distance from his left wing to make a dash by way of Koffyfontein to deliver Kimberley, although he had notice of this movement of the enemy, Cronje refused to budge, considering it impossible that an Englishman should pass where he, Cronje, did not want him to pass. Finally when, after he was surrounded at Paardeberg, two veldt kornets succeeded in cutting a passage for him they urged him to take advantage of it, but the only answer he had for them was: "Look out for yourselves, and I'll look out for myself."

In the end, however, he earned forgiveness for all his faults by the heroism of his desperate defence.

Unfortunately, as much cannot be said for another General whose incompetence did frightful damage to the army of Natal. Gen. Lucas Meyer is the only vecht Generaal—except Col. Villebois-Mareuil—who received his command been elected by the burghers. Physically he is one of the handsomest men in South Africa. He is 6 feet tall and formed in proportion, and his long gray beard makes him look like a patriarch of sacred history. He lived a long time in the neighborhood of Vrheid, on the Zulu and Swarzi frontiers, and he has the reputation of being of all the white men the one that best speaks the different native tongues. So he became the counsellor of several native negro kings, and contributed to a great degree to the annexation to the Transvaal of the New Republic in 1886 and of Swaziland in recent years.

It was these successes, so little military in their character, which caused him to be appointed General, and in the discharge of his new duties he showed himself to be equally unskilful and uncourageous. It was his fault that the 4,000 English from Dundee succeeded in reaching Ladysmith by an almost impassable road, on which a hundred men would have been able to stop them. Later it was upon his advice that, despite the pleading of Botha, the right bank of the Tugela was abandoned, and that the superb positions at Colenso, which the English had been attacking unsuccessfully for three months, fell into the hands of the latter without a struggle. Lastly, he allowed himself to be turned by Sir Redvers Buller at Helpmakaar, like Cronje at Koffeyfontein. The day before this happened he watched the English army marching on the plain of Pomeroy, and he would not stir to aid the 200 men who were barring the enemy's way. When these 200 were obliged in the presence of overwhelming forces to abandon Helpmakaar the army retired in the best of order, without losing a cannon or even a wagon! The General alone lost his head and fled in haste toward the north. Then only the burghers refused to serve under his orders and caused the government to deprive him of his command.

The sickness and death of Joubert and the surrender of Cronje, happening at almost the same time, brought to the head of the army younger chiefs who were men of other worth. If, with the handful of men left to them, they have not been able to triumph over the English invaders, at least they will have the consolation of selling their lives and their independence dearly and of doing for their country all that courageous men can do.

The army of the South African Republic in no way resembles the armies of Europe. Military service does not exist in the country, and it was only after Dr. Jameson's raid four years ago that a permanent artillery corps, consisting of 400 men, was created.

When war is declared every citizen between 16 and 60 years of age takes his Mauser rifle, his cartridge belt, and a little dried meat, mounts his horse, and goes to the capital of his canton, or wijck. There all hands assemble under the orders of the veldtkornet, the number of which is regulated according to the size of the wijck. The veldtkornet is a permanent functionary elected by the burghers, and in time of peace he assesses the taxes and commands the farmers in time of war. All the detachments of the veldtkornets of one district form a commando under the orders of the commandant. The number of men in a commando varies greatly. For example, that of Pretoria is 2,500, while that of Swazieland is only 140. Several commandos are grouped together into a little army under the direction of a vecht-generaal. The Commandant-General is the chief of the army. The positions are all elective, no matter what the grade.

When the burghers reach the capital of the district they receive new supplies, if necessary, and wagons drawn by oxen or mules, and loaded with tents, preserved food, cartridges and tools, are furnished to the commandos. A large numbers of Kaffir servants follow their masters on reserve horses or in the wagons which they drive with marvellous skill. From the district capital the commandos start for the frontier, which is soon reached. At the last railroad station they are joined by the artillery and the ambulances that have come from Pretoria. Thus, the mobilization is completed.

The Boer army marches without the slightest order, but with extraordinary rapidity. The chief of each fraction knows only the destination of the marching army, and he goes there as quickly as possible, without paying any attention to the other commandos. When he finds near a stream a favorable location still unoccupied he takes up his position there, and the wagons are arranged in their places off the route of march, the animals are sent out to graze under the surveillance of the Kaffirs, and the fires are lighted. Coffee comes next, and after swallowing it the Boers retire to await the rise of the sun or of the moon to resume the march. The different divisions of the column pass one another constantly, and marching through camps in bivouac is of continual occurrence. The miscellaneous teams, the horsemen grouped with no regard to order, the shouts of the Kaffirs at the mules, the whistling of the long whips with bamboo handles—all give to the commando the aspect of a gypsy band rather than of an army on the march.

Except in the artillery there is no uniform in the Boer Army. The Boer goes to war in his everyday clothes. He wears a jacket of a dark color over which his cartouchieres are thrown in the form of a St. Andrew's cross. Any old thing goes for his trousers, but his boots are strong and solid, one only being furnished with a spur, usually, turned out. The entire outfit is surmounted by a long beard and a felt hat with a narrow brim, that is soon knocked out of shape and color by the sun and the rain. In this costume the Boer goes to war. He has three enemies, the flies, the sun and the English. Against the second he uses his umbrella, which, in fine weather, is attached to the saddle, and for the last he has his Mauser which he carries across his back or in the holster expressly made for it which hangs behind his right leg.

When the commandos are in retreat entire families leave their farms and join the column. They carry all their goods in a huge wagon in the back of which there is a compartment for the women and children. The men travel on horseback helping the Kaffirs to drive the ox teams. On the front of the wagon provisions are piled and also the humble furniture of the abandoned farm. The cattle, sheep and goats travel by the side of the moving habitation. In Natal I saw an old man with a switch driving before him a dozen guinea hens. The fowl certainly were not of much value, but he did not want to let anything fall into the hands of the hated "khakis."

When the army halts for a certain time the commandos establish their laagers near some railway station. The tents are thrown up rapidly. The trains bring along cattle and provisions of all sorts. A bakery is hastily established. Sometimes entire wagonloads of straw and cornstalks serve to better the food of the horses. The aspect of the camp is as confused and picturesque as the line of march of the commandos. Tents and wagons are scattered about in all directions. The tent of the General-in-Chief is distinguished from the others simply by the little tri-color flag that surmounts it. All through the day the burghers on their horses gallop back and forward in fatigue uniform—that is to say, without their Mausers and cartridge belts—to and from the railroad station, to get letters from their wives and journals from Johannesburg, which the railroad employees deliver gratis. The station is the regular place of rendezvous. Some go to the bar to get pipes and tobacco. Others wait for the trains that bring back to the front the burghers who return after leave of absence, or who come back from the hospitals convalescent and confident, and many more crowd in front of the official bulletins giving brief accounts of the military operations. In the camp when the Boers have nothing else to do, they pass their time in sleep, at prayer and at target practice. The slow and monotonous psalms are interrupted constantly by the rattle of the rifles, and the bullets fly in all directions, making the approaches to the laager often more dangerous than a line of battle. Consequently accidents are frequent. During the two months that the army of Natal remained near Glencoe, half a dozen burghers were killed by accident and only two were killed in action.

The quiet life of the camp is often interrupted by the attacks of the English. While the burghers are fighting, the Kaffirs unfurl the tents and load the wagons. This is done in an incredibly short time. At the close of the fight the march is resumed forward or backward according to the result of the day, and on the order of the General, a new laager is established.

Such has been the life of the Boer commandos during the past year. As the war is prolonged and the towns fall into the hands of enemy, existence becomes harder and more painful. But it requires so little to sustain the Transvaal farmer that he will be able, without too many privations, to fight till his last cartridge is gone. That is the reason why the English are bound still to meet with many deceptions and surprises before they will be able to pacify the annexed territories and finally conquer their alert and active enemies.

J. CARNE.

"I wonder why election places are called polls," said the Observant Boarder.

"Sometimes there is a good deal of scratching there," explained the Cross-Eyed Boarder.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Dear father," wrote the young man who had gone to Arizona as a member of a party of government surveyors, "you told me when left home that I ought to lay by a portion of my salary every month for a rainy day, but I haven't done it, because it never rains here. Please send me $35."—Chicago Tribune.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

cures coughs and colds at *once*. We don't mean that it relieves you for a little while—it *cures*. It has been doing this for half a century. It has saved hundreds of thousands of lives. It will save yours if you give it a chance.

'I coughed and raised continuously. Could not attend to business. One bottle of Shiloh stopped the cough and restored me to perfect health:

J. J. TAGGART, Toronto.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure is sold by all druggists in Canada and United States at 25c, 50c, $1.00 a bottle. In Great Britain at 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d. A printed guarantee goes with every bottle. If you are not satisfied go to your druggist and get your money back.

Write for illustrated book on Consumption. Sent without cost to you. S. C. Wells & Co., Toronto.

Children's Book Rooms

Special Departments in Big Public Libraries Devoted to Their Use.

Plan to Awaken Their Love For Books and Natural History.

From New York World.

The children's rooms in public libraries have become, in this country, accomplished facts within the last few years. A large number of the libraries of the different cities have such rooms. They form an important subject for discussion in the meetings of librarians, and in many library schools special training is given to students for this particular work. Edward Whymper, F. R. G. S., who has been lecturing at the Lowell Institute in Boston, was reported last week in the Boston papers as having been greatly astonished at the children's room in the Boston library.

"You let children two years old turn the leaves of the books," he said. "Why, we should never dream of turning the British Museum into a nursery. The first instinct of London children would be to tear the book to pieces. I shall tell the director about it when I get home, and I don't think he will believe me."

"The British museum would not be a place for children," said Miss M. W. Plummer of the Pratt Institute library the other day when her attention was called to the remark, "and Mr. Whymper will find that there will not be as much surprise as he thinks in England when he tells of the children's rooms in the libraries here. They have been known and discussed for some time, though they are not yet in use."

The public knows little generally about the children's rooms in the libraries, though they are constantly increasing in number and more and more care is devoted to the work. It is considered most important from an educational standpoint. The Pratt Institute Children's Room may be described as representative, though there are others in different libraries in the city.

One idea in giving the children a room by themselves is to keep them apart from the older people, where they are sometimes an annoyance, but the important point is that in placing them in the care of a librarian competent for the work they are gradually educated to an intelligent appreciation of the books, and guided to the books in which they will be interested. At Pratt Institute the children's rooms opens from the rear of the main hall of the building, and is a large cheerful room with many windows. There is an inclosure filled with books to which they have access and in one corner there are a number of reference works. The books are all selected with great care, and represent the highest standards in every line, and many books are excluded to which the "grown-ups," parents and grandparents of the little ones who were given a less carefully selected course of reading, would find no objection. Oliver Optic beloved by both boys and girls, is one of the writers whose books are not admitted in the up-to-date libraries.

The children's department at the Pratt Institute is open from 9 a. m. to 8.30 p.m., from October to May, and the remainder of the year from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. During school hours it is very quiet, but after 3 and on Saturdays the room is full and many children sit at the reading tables. On these are the best children's periodicals and a number of picture books, most of them linen, are provided for the tiny children who come with older brothers and sisters. The last report of the children's department for the year ended June, 1899, shows 1,665 new members registered, 403 renewals, and a gain of 270. Thirty-eight thousand one hundred and one books were circulated for children's use at home. Lists are sent to the parents of children who wish to become members, and upon either written or verbal answers the children are enrolled.

The walls of the children's room are covered from floor to ceiling with sheathing, which is covered with burlap, and to this wall protector, which makes an excellent background, are fastened pictures and typewritten matter, which can be changed at will. One feature of these walls is a bulletin board which gives illustrations of current events. There are excellent pictures of China, for instance, taken from the illustrated magazines and arranged as far as possible in sequence. Other really important events of the day are illustrated in this way, and with these pictures are given typewritten lists of articles upon these topics.

In the same way matters of natural history are treated. In the Spring there are pictures of the birds of the season, with descriptions and verses relating to them or to the season, put on the wall. The children become greatly interested in the latter, copy and learn them, or look them up in books. Librarians say that children have a fondness for poetry in their earlier years; particularly poems of action, and that there should always be a good supply of poetry among children's books. In addition to the birds there are wild flowers through the spring, summer and fall, and plants or flowers of some kind are kept in the room throughout the year. The children are greatly interested and of their own will have loaned goldfish, tadpoles, and frogs, and have made contributions to the library of different sorts, things that they pick up in their vacation trips, showing an interested and generous spirit, which the librarians see with a feeling of grateful appreciation. The children are already suggesting that it would be pleasant to have a case of some kind in their rooms into which these treasures might go. The children have shown a large interest in natural history, and the circulation of books on these subjects has doubled since 1897. Whether or not this is due to the introduction of natural science studies into the schools or to incentive given in the library is not known. Teachers are invited to visit the children's room, and many of them take books from it and read to the children at school.

The value to the children of a librarian who can assist them in the selection of a book is found to be so great that this month there was a new assistant added to the staff of the regular Pratt Institute library, whose duty it will be to assist the children who, reaching the age of fourteen, are transferred to the larger room and find themselves often at a loss in looking for books they wish. In the library of the school much attention is paid to the selection of books for the children's departments.

The general conditions of the libraries differ in different cities and according to the class of patrons. In the Boston library they have one French and one German child's periodical to meet the demands of little foreigners. In Kalamazoo, Mich., children's department they have one kindergartener as a librarian. In some of the libraries they have reading hours, when some one reads aloud to the children. In some cases these readings are on Sundays, and it is found a great advantage to that class of children whose parents pay little or no attention to their whereabouts.

Lectures are frequently given in connection with the departments, and the children listen to a carefully prepared talk with great interest. Clear hands and faces is the only price of admission at these lectures. At Pratt Institute they have one lecture during the year for the children. If there were more they feel it would be better. A lecture concentrates the children's attention and creates an interest in some particular subject which they follow up in their reading.

The books borrowed from the library are usually well treated. Where they are not it is generally found that they have been taken into poor homes and become defaced from the unclean surroundings rather than wilful carelessness on the part of the children.

The children's library makes for cleanliness. One librarian tells the story of a library opened in one of the poorer districts of a large city. The influence of the librarian soon made itself felt, and there was a great improvement in the condition of the children. A few weeks after the library had been opened a woman with a shawl over her head walked into the library.

"Say," she said to the librarian, "I don't know anything about these libraries, but I just want to tell you that this is the first time I ever saw the kids on this street with their faces clean."

As the children's departments are increasing, the librarians are beginning to understand that the reason libraries are not more generally used is because the people do not know the books they contain or how to get at them. Through the work with the children another generation will be better educated.

SMALLPOX IN KLONDIKE.

Sixteen Cases in November—Disease Gradually Disappearing.

The Dawson correspondent of the Post-Intelligencer says, under date of November 5: "There are sixteen cases of smallpox in the Klondike district to-day. Since the outbreak of the disease there have been between twenty-five and thirty cases in the district. All save the sixteen now afflicted have recovered and been discharged.

The Yukon council, the legislative body of the region, has passed an ordinance requiring all persons in Yukon territory, extending from White Horse to Forty-Mile, to be vaccinated just as soon as vaccine arrives. Twelve thousand five hundred vaccine points have been ordered from the outside. It is expected that 2,500, the first lot, will reach here by mail in a few days.

The Yukon council has appointed a number of local physicians to make a house to house visit throughout Dawson and along all the Klondike creeks and vaccinate all persons who have not been vaccinated within the last seven years. The government bears all the cost of the vaccination under this compulsory order, and the doctors are paid $30 a day for their services. A mounted policeman will accompany each doctor to see that his mission is not abused. Any one refusing to submit to vaccination will be liable to a fine of $250, or three months in jail, and any one not reporting cases of rash or anything looking like smallpox will be submitted to a much heavier penalty.

The smallpox in the Klondike has spread more since the cold weather than in the summer. Several cases have developed on one claim on Bonanza creek, two on Cheechaco hill, four on Gold Run and two or three in Dawson. The claims on which cases developed, on the creeks, have all been quarantined, and the men working them all vaccinated and kept from contact with other persons.

Not a death has occurred in the camp from the disease, and this is attributed largely to the fact that good care has been given all patients. However, were there a general epidemic, such care could not be given, because the attention would have to be distributed. A few of the cases in the camp have been severe.

Dr. MacArthur, the health officer, says it is likely all persons coming to Yukon territory even as late as next summer will have to be vaccinated. He thinks, however, that with thorough vaccination the disease as it now exists here, may be stamped out in a month. It is estimated that there are 15,000 people in the territory subject to vaccination.

The Northwest mounted police are giving assistance in enforcing the regulations against smallpox. A quarantine was declared by the Yukon council against a part of the creeks, but that body had no authority for declaring a wholesale quarantine and those who chose disregarded it. That was several weeks ago, and now it is not attempted to keep any of the creeks as a whole, under quarantine.

There is not much alarm felt in the camp. The general health, aside from smallpox, is splendid. No other disease of any nature is prevalent, and deaths are very few.

THE HIGHLAND MINE AT AINSWORTH.

The following condensed from the Nelson Tribune is an interesting example of rapid development and a tribute to the renewed prosperity of silver mining:

The 100-ton shipment of high-grade ore from the Highland mine at Ainsworth, now undergoing treatment at the Hall mines smelter, marks the advent of a new epoch in the history of one of the oldest properties in the district. The Highland is now a producer, and within a few weeks when the mine and mill are in full blast and running smoothly, the property will be one of the largest mines shipping to the smelter. Since taking hold of the Highland on August 21st last, the present owners have manifested a degree of energy which will stand as an example to other corporations. In a little over five months they have placed the mine on a shipping basis, a record which is probably unequaled in the history of this district at least. The story of the Highland is of considerable interest generally, and particularly to those who welcome the advent of companies who manifest a disposition to conduct mining enterprises on business principles. The parties interested are practically the same capitalists identified with the Duncan Mines, Limited. By January 1 next, when the concentrator should be in operation, the company will have expended no less than $200,000 in purchasing development and plant. The property is a silver-lead proposition, the ore carrying an unusually high percentage of lead. From careful investigation it is estimated that the clean ore and concentrates will run 70 per cent. in lead and 35 to 40 ounces in silver, the aggregate values being $60. An ariel tramway 5,000 feet long connects the ore bins with the mill and somewhat of a record was made in connection with the construction of the tramway. The contract for the work was let to A. Painter, who commenced building on September 15 and had the tramway in operation on November 1. The concentrator is progressing rapidly to completion and will be in regular operation, unless something entirely unforeseen arises by January 1. It is complete in every essential and has a capacity of 100 tons daily. J. A. Kelly, late of the Wakefield concentrator, is in charge, and has a crew of 25 men at work on the building. Power is obtained from Cedar creek, a flume delivering 200 miner's inches of water under a head of 450 feet on four Pelton wheels.

The company expect to employ from 50 to 60 men after the first of the year, and to ship 400 tons of clean ore and concentrates per month.

FROM THE CAPE TO CAIRO.

(From London Express.)

Mr. Ewart S. Grogan and Mr. Arthur H. Sharp have now put the account of their tramp "From the Cape to Cairo" into book form, and a very striking and remarkable narrative is the result.

For one thing, they have been lucky enough to secure an introduction from Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who, with that large good-humored outlook of his, freely admits that he envies them, for they have done that which has been for centuries the ambition of almost every explorer—namely, to walk through Africa from south to north.

"The amusement of the whole thing, however," he points out, "is that a youth from Cambridge, during his vacation, should have succeeded in doing that which the ponderous explorers of the world have failed to accomplish. There is a distinct humor in the whole thing. It makes me the more certain that we should complete the telegraph and railway, for surely I am not going to be beaten by the legs of a Cambridge undergraduate."

For another, the serious part of their business has been the explanations they have been able to give of the conditions of the natives, and of the white administrations of the different countries they have journeyed through. They have shown that most grave abuses exist in certain districts, which it will need all the tact and good sense of Mr. Chamberlain and the colonial office to settle and obliterate.

The most serious part of their indictment of the Congo administration comes, it appears, in the course of a description of a visit from the chief Katzoni, and they explain how they asked this "usual old nigger," "Why all his people were so frightened, and where they had all gone?"

"Whereupon," writes Mr. Grogan, "he proceeded to recount the same tales of misery and oppression that I had heard the day before, from which I gathered that the Congo Free State official rejoicing in the name of 'Billygee,' had suddenly sweeped down on the country a year ago, and, after shooting down numbers of the natives, had returned west, carrying off fourteen young women, numerous children, and all the cattle and goats, and put in a finishing touch to the proceedings by a grand pyrotechnic display, during which they bound the old women, threw them into the huts, and then fired the roofs."

This was confirmed by several absolutely independent witnesses. In fact, Mr. Grogan declares, "the country is now practically a howling wilderness; the scattered inhabitants, terrified even of one another, living almost without cultivation in the marshes, thickets and reeds, madly fleeing even from their own shadows.

"Chaos, hopeless, abyssmal chaos, reigns from Mweru to the Nile; in the south tales of cruelty of undoubted veracity; on Tanjanyika absolute impotence, revolted Asgaris raging at their own sweet will, while the white men are throwing their ivory and cartridges into the lake and cutting down their bananas for fear the rebels should take them; on Kivu a hideous wave of cannibalism raging unchecked through the land; while in the north, if any white men wish to keep in peace where chaos reigns supreme, are spending thousands in making of peace a chaos of their own."

The explorers, in fact, have no hesitation in condemning the whole state as "a vampire growth, intended to suck the country dry, and to provide a happy hunting ground for a pack of unprincipled outcasts and untutored scoundrels."

The key to the difference between this wicked Belgian method and ours in the opinion of the writers, "lies in the fundamentally distinct objects for which we acquire territory. We acquire territory for generations yet unborn, trusting thereby to find an outlet for surplus population in the congested days to come. It is to the future benefit of the race that we look. We expect no immediate return.

"But with the Belgians it is quite different. They expect immediate returns. They say this country is no good. We can get no ivory or rubber, why do we stay here?"

The explorers also, it seems, had a very awkward brush with the Bereka, a tribe of cannibals from the Congo that should have been put down with a firm hand long ago. Afterwards they visited the huts from which they had seen these people come, and terrible was the scene they witnessed.

"A cloud of vultures hovering over the spot gave me (observes Mr. Grogan) an inkling of what I was about to see, but the realiziation defies description. It haunts me in my dreams, at dinner it sits on my leg of mutton, it bubbles in my soup.

"In fact Wu Tonga, a native servant, would not eat the potatoes that grew in the same country, and went without food for forty-eight hours rather than do so; ask your African friends what that means, for buck niggers have not delicate stomachs.

"Loathsome, revolting, a hideous night-mare of horrors; and yet I must tell briefly what I saw of half-consumed human remains for the edification of any disciple of the poor-dear-black-man, down-with-the-Maxim, Africa-for-the African creed.

"Every village, he proceeds, had been burnt to the ground, and as I fled from the country I saw skeletons, skeletons everywhere; in such postures, what tales of horror they told. Let this suffice. Worse than all this I saw, and that I have not exaggerated one jot or tittle may God bear me witness.

"I would have not have entered into these revolting details but that I think it advisable that those who have not a chance of seeing for themselves should know what is going on every day in this country. A beautiful yellow covers this spot on the map, with a fringe of red spots, with flags attached, denoting as the map informs you stations of the Congo Free State. And yet a peacful agricultural people can be subjected to horrors like this for months without anyone knowing. Why? Because the whole system is humkum—the so-called partition of Africa."

Englishmen the world over will now wait with painful intensity for the reply which the officials concerned are bound to make to such precise and solemn charges as these.

Meanwhile, it is good to note that "From the Cape to Cairo" is a book that deserves the heartiest reception from all who like brightly and vivaciously written accounts of travel and adventure. The authors have seen much that is new and novel in these little known regions of Central Africa, and they record it with admirable judgment and effect.

SOME LONDON VINEYARDS.

Cellars in Which Wine Fakirs Produce Various Brands Cheaply.

From the London Daily Mail.

To-day is the day of the wine fakir. Never before in the history of the trade have his devices been so numerous and his concoctions so villainous. Never before, too, have his profits been more satisfactory. So long as there is a demand for full-bodied "Burgundies" and "clarets" at, say, 6s. a dozen, that demand will be supplied.

There is a vast difference between fabricated and adulterated wine. The latter is generally pretty easy to deal with. Fabricated wine is far more difficult of detection.

Here we have a concoction of a more or less chemical nature, which is designed with the express idea of closely imitating the genuine wine, in color, "boquet," and taste. One favorite fabrication consists of 90 per cent. of water, 5½ per cent. of alcohol, and 4½ per cent. of tannin. The two latter ingredients are obtained from the cheapest form of imported raisins.

Very frequently these "raisins" consist of squeezed grape husks which have already done genuine service in some French wine press. They cost next to nothing to import, are refermented here in England, and their "juice" is eked out with the aid of tartaric acid and molasses. Consequently their maker is enabled to sell his concoction at the ridiculously low price of about 1s. 2d. per gallon, and at the same time to make an excellent profit upon the transaction. Much of his beverage first sees the light in or near London.

The retailer sells it again at about 2s. 6d. per gallon; or, if bottled and beautifully sealed and cobwebbed, at the considerably enhanced price of, say, sixpence per pint bottle—"Our famous 6s claret."

A particularly pungent revelation of the beauties of certain British "light wines" was afforded the food preservatives committee by Prof. W. H. Corfield. This scientist, who is consulting sanitary adviser to H. M. office of works, stated that he commonly found salicylic acid in these "vintages." Salicylic acid, added he, for the benefit of his non-scientific hearers, was a slightly acrid, irritating substance which was much in demand among afflicted people as a corn solvent.

A fabricated sherry, which can be sold at a good profit for 1s, a bottle, is prepared from cider—and more obnoxious things. "Champagne," which is also better left untouched, is prepared by the wily fabricator.

Whatever the shortcomings of the British wine fakir, and they are many, it is certain that for sheer audacity he must yield the palm to his Teutonic competitors. In the city of Hamburg alone it is possible to purchase imitations of practically every wine and spirit under the sun at prices before which the British wine fakir must stand aghast.

With spirits, however, the palate is a better guide. A British East Indian house was recently offered by Hamburg exporters whiskey at 2s 11½d per dozen case, and brandy at 3s. 10d. This is the sort of poison of which Germany annually supplies upwards of a million's worth to the Niger Coast Protectorate. The liquor is the most villainous potato spirit, carefully disguised by strong essences and sham labels.

France is not less culpable. She only produces about 40,000 hectolitres of genuine French brandy, yet she exports about 280,000 hectolitres in addition to the 2,000,000 consumed in her own land!

During the past few months, however, the consumer of alcohol has been brought face to face with yet another fearful source for his favorite beverages. Thanks to the energetic researches of Dr. Simonsen of Christiania, it is now possible to produce alcohol from both paper and sawdust.

Brown—We are having music at our house now. We have a new baby grand.

Gray—Music? So are we. We have a grand new baby.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

100 Boys' Overcoats Reduced to $1.50 Each.

20 CASES BOYS' SUITS, ULSTERS, PEA JACKETS AND "COVERT" COATS JUST TO HAND.

B. WILLIAMS & CO., - - 68 and 70 Yates St.

"ROBESPIERRE"

The Story of a Turkey.

G. B. Burgin, In Black and White.

Young Mr. Malvolio Bangs wearily sat on the top of an ash barrel, his feet gracefully supported by the stump of a tree, and began to think out the situation. Literature, exemplified by the editorship of the Four Corners Gazette, was all very well as a crutch—it certainly did not pay as a profession. "Four Cornerites" had an awkward habit of paying their subscriptions in "kind" instead of cash, and the "kind" generally consisted of articles for which Mr. Bangs, as a bachelor, had no earthly use, although flat irons sometimes justified themselves by coming in handily as weapons of offence against intrusive strangers who disapproved of the editor's political views. But Mr. Bangs could not live on broken-down furniture or perennial flat-irons, and so gradually grew leaner and leaner day by day—almost as lean, in fact, as the office turkey, a lame bird which he had picked up disconsolately roosting on the steps of the deserted shanty which served for the Gazette's headquarters. No one knew where this uncanny-looking fowl had been brought up, and Malvolio Bangs, finding that the turkey responded to his overtures with dignified reserve, accepted him as a fixture, left by the outgoing tenant, and took him to his lonely heart both metaphorically and in fact. Mr. Bangs, having been "dragged up" in Ottawa, was not versed in the feeding of turkeys, and left the bird very much to his own devices in the matter of food. To his great amazement, he soon found that when he cast an imperfect type upon the floor, the turkey swallowed it with avidity. To such an extent did this unnatural appetite grow upon the bird that his weight increased with abnormal rapidity, although externally he was the leanest, sorriest speciment of his race that Four Cornerites had ever seen.

For some time Mr. Bangs had made a precarious income by betting on the weight of his deceptive turkey.

"It may be," Mr. Bangs would remark to the casual passer-by, "it may be, stranger, as you think you can guess within a pound or two the weight of a bird like this. Some folk has tried it and got badly left."

The stranger would survey this halting anachronism in feathers, and indignantly declare that there was nothing to bet about.

"You not being asked to bet about it, and being afeared to risk a dollar, naturally tries to bluff me into thinking you can guess Robespierre's weight." ("Robespierre" was so named because in his hot youth Mr. Bangs had been an ardent admirer of the sea-green revolutionist), Mr. Bangs would rejoin with haughty indifference. "But take him as he stands legs, feathers, beak, body, internals and externals, I'll bet you a level dollar you don't guess within a pound of his weight."

"Can't I handle him?" the stranger would inquire, anxious to make a dollar so easily and yet having certain ill-defined misgivings that things might be other than they seemed.

"Certainly, if you can catch him within ten minutes. If you don't catch him in that time, you're to guess him by sight, and then we'll have him weighed at Millette's store over the way. My name's Bangs and here's my dollar."

Of course, directly the stranger began to coax Robespierre with a handful of Indian corn, that wily bird "put down street" for all he was worth, and so manoeuvred as to lead the perspiring stranger into spending the most unprofitable ten minutes in his life. As the ten minutes came to end, the population of Four Corners appeared at the doors of the various little wooden houses, and proffered friendly advice to the unsuspicious stranger, some of them even going so far as to suggest the use of a lasso. This of course occasioned another delay, during which Robespierre got "second wind," and went off again, defying all the clumsy attempts of his would-be captor. Indeed, so nice a judge of pace had Robespierre become that he would invariably lead the deluded stranger back to Mr. Bangs' office and flap on to the ash barrel and go to sleep, well knowing the new-comer was unaware of the amount of ballast in the shape of undigested type that he (Robespierre) carried within his attenuated form.

When it came to making a declaration of Robespierre's weight, the stranger usually guessed a couple of pounds out, and was oblized to "stand drinks all round" in order to cover his confusion, even soaking some Indian corn in whiskey for the enjoyment of Mr. Bangs' ungainly fowl who, it is to be regretted, on these occasions invariably became so disgracefully drunk as to fall off the ash barrel with a thud which made the type rattle and shift like the ballast of a badly loaded ship. For a couple of days after a debauch of this kind, Robespierre would be painfully morose. Then his better nature reasserted itself and he went all over Four Corners, making believe to eat odd trifles and pretending not to hear what the minister said about his morals.

On this particular spring morning, Mr. Bangs and Robespierre shared the top of the ash barrel between them, the latter with his head sticking out beneath his master's arm. Robespierre had breakfasted well, for the spring crop of grasshoppers was on, and had it not been for his internal metallic arrangements would have felt almost gay. Occasionally, he gently rubbed his horny beak against the disconsolate editor's greasy coatsleeve, as if asking what was the matter; for by dint of living together, Bangs and the turkey had gradually grown to care for each other with an affection, passing the love of man for maid. If one felt blue, the other sorrowed also. Bangs was very despondent. Hence, with a sudden flash of intuitive sympathy, Robespierre forgot to be gay and drooped likewise.

It was one of those spring days peculiar to the Ottawa Valley, when all nature is at her best, the leaves of the greenest, the rock-elms bursting into dainty life, and the apple blossoms a dream of liveliness. Beyond the little wooden shanties of Four Corners, whitewashed pale primrose or gaudy pink as the caste of the owners dictated, the Ottawa river glowed and sparkled in the sunshine. A busy "whirr-whirr" came from the little sawmill, as the day-gang hauled up the logs and the revolving saw ate through them as a Turkish Pasha eats through a province. The dust, inches thick in the road, was distorted into strange patterns where Robespierre's huge feet had left their straggling impress. Mr. Bangs' staff, consisting of an individual who was young in years but old in iniquity, sat on the up-turned sleigh which did duty for a doorstep, and smoked the corncob pipe of contemplation until some stray advertisement should turn up and make it worth while printing the Four Corners Gazette. His costume consisted of a chastely arranged pair of trousers which had once graced the editorial form. The trousers were hitched over his shoulder by a ragged suspender and came up to his armpits. The legs having been cut off up to the knees, the garment was thus rendered eminently airy and comfortable. Shoes and stocking had he none. Most of "The Staff's" spare time was spent "goin' in swimmin'" from the wharf. A superfluity of garments would have delayed him and served no useful purpose whatever. "The Staff" had just come from his morning swim, and the odd trio (Robespierre did not approve of water, except in a casual, uninterested kind of way; he much preferred whiskey in it) were as motionless as an old broken-down horse in a neighboring shed. To all superficial observers their enjoyment of the sunshine was so profound that they never intended to move again.

Mr. Bangs was the first to rouse himself from this state of apparent dolce far niente. He shook out the ashes from his pipe, looked questioningly at "The Staff," as if wondering whether he could borrow any tobacco from him, and sighed. Robespierre gave him a peck, which meant "Cheer up, old man;" but the heart of Mr. Bangs was heavy within him and would not be comforted.

"The Staff," with unusual perspicacity, seeing that he was de trop, sauntered down the street in a vain search for eleemosynary drinks, and left the two friends alone.

"You see," said Mr. Bangs, gently caressing Robespirre, "you see, old man, you've got me in a durned awkward fix, all through shovin' in your beak where it wasn't wanted and certainly hadn't no business to be. I could marry the widow Perkins and pay my board bills if it wasn't for you. Things was just going on splendid when you must be up to your durned foolishness and peck a hole in her silk stocking as she came out of church. The minister says you're always acting in opposition to him and doin' your best to show disapproval of Presbyterianism. There was the sheriff's wife and Millette's skinny daughters. You might have pecked holes in them to your heart's content; but because the widow's got a pretty ankle, and is proud of it, you must go rebukin' her in public same as if you was runnin' an opposition Gospel shop. You did orter have asked my advice about it before wadin' like that. Now, the widow won't speak to me, and we've just got to sneak into the Bush and make for some other place where we can run the show on credit."

Robespierre gave another deprecating little peck at Mr. Bangs' left knee. It was a mute apology for his thoughtfulness, and Mr. Bangs accepted the amende in the same spirit as it was made.

"After all," he said, caressing his favorite's head, with a touch as gentle as a woman's—"after all, you had the pick of the bunch; for you wouldn't have found much of a meal on any of the others."

The notion of Robespierre seeking a precarious living in this cannibalistic way so tickled Mr. Bangs that his sides shook with silent mirth. So absorbed was he in the train of thought which he had started that he failed to see a shadow in front of him—the shadow cast by a very pretty young woman, most becomingly clad in flowered muslin and a beribboned hat, which did its unavailing best to conceal eyes sparkling with mingled coquetry and anger.

Mr. Bangs, only five and twenty, felt himself as old as the Pharoahs when suddenly confronted by this vision of feminine loveliness. He suddenly sprang to his feet, hastily tucked Robespierre under his arm and ran his fingers through a blond beard of peculiar silkiness and length. A deepening flush spread over his handsome face as he saw a gleam of amusement in the beautiful eyes which held his own.

The widow began to trace patterns in the dust with the tip of her parasol. "You did used to be polite," she said, with some asperity. "Now you've no more politeness than a ground hog."

Mr. Bangs made an awkward bow as he pulled off his disreputable wideawake and displayed a handsome head sunning over with yellow curls. The sight of his curls redoubled the widow's annoyance.

"If you think," she continued, "you can smooth me over by doing that, you're mistaken. Every girl in the place seems to have got one. You'll soon be as bald as that horrible bird of yours, if you go on like this."

Mr. Bangs sighed. "What's it matter?" he said, with concentrated bitterness. "What's it matter? I just sling 'em around anyhow; they're to be had for the askin'. I've no use for 'em. I was savin' 'em up for ——" He stopped, with painful bashfulness, and gave Robespierre a comforting squeeze. "Now, I s'pose,' he added, full of vague scriptural reminiscences, "I'll soon be as bald as Absalom. Well, I don't care—now."

His visitor was wholly unmoved by these pathetic remarks. "Why don't you work?" she asked, turning to other topics with feminine inconsistency, "instead of loafing here all day with that sinful old turkey?"

Mr. Bangs was roused, but to his surprise. Robespierre took no notice of the insult. "I did work," he said bitterly, "I did work, night and day, till—till ——"

Robespierre winked one eye and looked interested. He knew very well that Mr. Bangs had worked like a Trojan until that memorable Sunday when the whole congregation had seen the thoughtless attack upon the pretty widow's silk stocking.

"Until when?"

"O, you know." Mr. Bangs' shyness increased. "When he—that is ——" He broke off in redoubled confusion.

"You mean when that disgraceful bird pecked my—my ankle!"

"He didn't mean to hurt it," said Mr. Bangs eagerly. "There wasn't one of the others he tried to touch. You wouldn't catch Robesp'erre samplin' their ankles. He knew what he was about. I—I mean ——"

The widow's pretty lips curved in a smile. It was but momentary. Her eyes hardened, and she shut her mouth with a click. "Look here, Malvolio," she said, with suppressed passion, "I've had enough of this foolishness. You know me."

"I thought I did, but I might as well try to know every shiftin' depth of the river," said Mr. Bangs, wearily. "When I tackled you I didn't reckon as I'd tackled about fifteen million women, each more beautiful, and—upsettin' that t'others. I—I'm wiser now."

"Well, I've come down to say my last word about—about this foolishness of yours, facyin' you—you care for me."

"I don't fancy it, and it ain't foolishness; and I'd knock the head off any man as said it was," hotly declared Mr. Bangs.

"Then why do you want to be so silly? I asked only for one little thing, and you wouldn't give it to me."

"You wanted Robespierre's head on a charger," said Mr. Bangs, again becoming bibical in his agitation, "same as if he was one of the Apostles, which any one acquainted with him knows is sheer foolishness; and I guess I ain't takin' any; and, what's more, Robespierre ain't takin' any neither. If you must have a head on a charger take mine, or some other durned fool's, but you shan't have Robespierre's.

"Why not? He insulted me. You say you love me, and yet you refuse to kill this monstrous bird to please me."

Robespierre sleepily opened his left eye. The conversation was becoming interesting.

"He's my chum," said Bangs. "Now, if you was to ask me to kill 'The Staff,' or to chuck him in the river, or any little trifle of that sort, or to drown myself, I'd do it; but I draws the line at Robespierre. He's sorter used to me, and I'm sorter used to him."

"And you can give me up for that wretched bird?"

"We're both of us wretched enough, if it comes to that," said Bangs, grimly; "but we're fond of each other, and I reckon one charger 'ill have to do for the pair of us if you're so great on chargers. Our heads ain't much, but they're our own, and we mean to keep 'em as long as we can."

"Then—good-bye."

"Good-bye." He hesitated a moment, went into the hut, and came out with a bundle on his shoulder; Robespirre was still under his arm.

"What do you mean—by—that?" She pointed to the bundle. (Robespierre insisted on being put down.)

"I mean," said the heart-broken Bangs, "you and Robespierre's tearin' me to bits between you, and I'm going to pull up stakes."

"And leave—me?"

"If I don't, I'll go mad, or turn loony, or wear a white shirt, or do something durned silly," said Bangs. "I'm stretched out to about as much as I can stand. I ain't goin' to live in this yer place and see you walkin' about with some other feller, and pokin' fun at me and Robespierre because we was two dumb fools, and couldn't help showin' we—we liked you."

"Liked me!" she came a little nearer.

"Well, loved," almost shouted Bangs, in desperation. "What d'you think Robespierre wanted to go samplin' you for if he hadn't took to you? Why do you think I go moonin' round your house by night just to see your shadow on the blind, if I ain't thinkin' you the only woman in the world? But you've got no use for us. We can suffer and starve and die somewhere else and it won't make no difference to you. You're like every other woman, and have got no heart and no feelings. Because we both worships you, you just treads us in the dust. That's why we can't bear to see you; that's why we're going away. That's why we don't care whether we drop by the roadside or not. And now you're satisfied and know all about it, why me and Robespierre 'ill just say good-mornin' and wish you a very pleasant life for the rest of your days. That's all, Mrs. Perkins. Come on, Robespierre; you'll have to do your own travellin' a bit, for I'm durned if I'm goin' to carry you out of—out of—Paradise."

It was an utterly weak and ignominious surrender—a complete breakdown from the heroic attitude Mr. Bangs had assumed. He glanced along the dusty road, clapped his disreputable old hat more firmly over his sunny curls, and began a whistle which ended in something suspiciously like a quaver.

"Come on, Robespierre," he shouted, "or I'll go without you."

Then Widow Perkins did a strange thing. She chirruped softly to Robespierre, drew aside her flowered muslin gown, and displayed a couple of inches of perfectly shaped ankle.

Robespierre halted in his dot-and-go-one kind of shuffle, hopped jerkily towards the widow's pretty foot, and gently rubbed his beak against her silken hose. The widow took him in her arms and kissed him, her eyes brimming over with love and laughter, and turned towards the village.

"Come on, Robespierre," shouted his master.

Robespierre hesitated, spread his wings in the dust, and squattered off after the widow. Bangs followed.

* * * * * * *

The widow had a hard fight with the Presbyterian minister before he would consent to allow Robespierre appear at the wedding party. But the future Mrs. Bangs was firm, and Robespierre, his feathers preened and polished and looking almost sleek, stood on one meditative leg by the altar rail as the fateful words were spoken. It is needless to say that although he no longer eats type, he weighs more than ever.

BE LOYAL TO YOURSELF AND YOUR ISLAND.

Yes, be loyal to yourself and your island (one of the richest on God's earth); by helping to develop same; that is, if you have any money to invest, invest it right here in this island and help to build up industries at home, at same time build up trade right at your own doors that no one can take away from you (instead of helping to develop parts far away). To the speculator I say, if you want to speculate, speculate right here. You can more readily see how your money is working and what you are interested in, and if it be in mines, you cannot find better than what we have right here on this island (only want capital to develop them). Put your money into them, and you will likely have the double satisfaction of making money and the knowledge you are helping to build up a big trade, the benefit of which all will share. Be loyal to yourself and your island.

THOMAS KITCHIN.

IN THE MATTER of the application of the Bank of British Columbia for a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to Lot Forty-Three (43), Fairfield Estate, Victoria City, and Lots Seven (7), and Eight (8), Block Seventy-Five (75), Victoria City.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above hereditaments will be issued to the Bank of British Columbia on the 10th day of March, 1901, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein or in some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., 4th December, 1900.

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Ask for Watson's and see that you do not get refilled bottles, for popular brands always suffer in this way.

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A GREAT REMOVAL SALE!!

Will Commence on Monday, December th. **At Wescott Bros., 93 Douglas Street**

Having found it necessary (owing to constantly increasing iness) to secure larger premises, we have leased the store at 88 Yates Street, known as the Sterling House, which we will occupy on February 1st, and having ordered a large and well-assorted stock for sprin have decided to sell at reduced prices during the balance of this month to clear out as much of the present stock as possible to save moving it to the other premises. As the Christmas season is now on thi rare opportunity to secure good and useful presents. We give a few of our prices. But our entire stock has been marked down.

Fancy Dress Goods reduced to 25c per yd.
Colored Meltons, 42 in. wide reduced to .....25c per yd
Colored Meltons, 48 in. wide, reduced to .....45c per yd
Colored Cashmere, all wool, reduced to .....40c per yd
Black and Navy Serges, all wool, reduced to .....62½c per yd
Plaids from .....25c per yd
Some nice patterns in dress lengths reduced to .....$3.25, $4.25 and $6.00
A few shades in Plushes, regular 90c goods, sale price .....25c per yd
Black Velveteens from .....25c per yd
Colored Velveteens, good quality, at 40c
Colored Jersey Flannels for Children's Coats, regular 50c and 80c; now 40c and 55c per yd.

Fine French Flannels for Blouses 50c per yd
Grey Flannel, 26 in. wide, reduced to .....12½c per yd
Grey Flannel, 26 in. wide, reduced to .....18c per yd
Grey Flannel, 28 in. wide, reduced to .....22c per yd
Good Scotch Flannelettes, 33 in. wide .....10 yds for $1.00
Heavy Scotch Flannelettes, 32 in. wide, ...8 yds for $1.00
Extra Heavy Flannelettes, 32 in. wide, ...7 yds for $1.00
Wraper Flannelettes, good patterns, ...11c per yd
Cretonnes reduced to ....8½ and 11c per yd
Cretones, double width reversible, ...15c and 22c per yd
Table Linen, 56 in. wide, ...30c per yd

ble Linen, red border .....30c per yd
ble Linen, 60 in. wide, ...37½c per yd
ble Linen, bleached, 30c and 50c per yd
ble Linen, bleached, extra wide, ...45c per yd
ble Napkins, linen, from ....70c per doz
ble Napkins, ¾ size, at $1.00 and .....$1.35 per doz
ash Towelling, reduced to 4½c, 8½c, ...10c per yd
ney-comb Towels,.....20c per doz
d size Cotton Towels .....50c per doz
d White Turkish Towels.....15c each
ge White Turkish Towels 45c pair
bleached Turkish Towels from 8½c each
Unbleached Sheeting.....16½c per yd
Bleached Sheeting, good quality, ...23c per yd

9-4 Bleached Sheeting, good quality, ...27c per yd
Circular Pillow Cotton from 15c per yd
Flannelette Blankets, reduced to 90c pair (Notwithstanding the great advance in the wholesale price of these goods.)
A large stock of Wool Blankets both white and grey, in all sizes, for price see our show window, or better, call and examine them.
72-in. Wool Blanketing, regular 90c., now.....65c per yd
White Counterpanes from.....70c each (A large range.)
Ladies' and Children's Underwear has been reduced to the lowest possible prices:—
Ladies' Night Dresses from.....45c each

Ladies' Night Dresses, flannelette, from .....75c each
Ladies' Chemises, from.....30c each
Ladies' Undervests, from .....4c each
Ladies' American Merino Vests, regular $1.25, now.....60c each
Children's American Merino Vests at .....Half Price
Ladies' Corsets, from .....25c per pr
Children's Waists, "job lot" ..25c per pr
The balance of our Summer Blouses, regular $1.00 to $1.65 will be sold at 50c ea
Flannelette Blouses, from .....55c each
Corduroy and Satinette Blouses at lowest prices.
Ladies' Wrappers, from.....75c each
Ladies' Wrappers, flannelette, from .....$1.15 each

Some nice lines in Over Skirts in Alpaca, Serges and Figured Mohairs, all at reduced prices.
A good assortment of Ladies' Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Gloves, Furs, Etc. Suitable for Presents.
Ladies' lined Kid Gloves, reduced to .....$1.00 pr
Children's lined Kid Gloves, reduced to .....75c pr
Gents' Underwear, Ties, Umbrellas and Handkerchiefs.
A nice lot of Stamped Linens in Centre Pieces, Tray Cloths, Doilies, Tea Coseys, Etc., also Embroidery Silks for working same.

WESCOTT BROS., 93 DOUGLAS STREET.

GOOD MILLINERY ROOMS TO LET AFTER FEBRUARY 1.

IN THE REALM OF LABOR

Miscellaneous Siftings Concerning Organized and Unorganized Wage-Earners With Remarks

By T. H. Twigg.

THE DIALOGUE OF THE SPIRITS.

SAYS the Spirit of To-day to the Spirit of All Time:
"Have you seen my big machines?
My fire steeds, thunder-shuttlecocks that dart from clime to clime.
Hear the lyrics of their driving rods, the modern chant sublime—"
Says the Spirit of To-day to the Spirit of All Time:
"Have you seen my big machines?"

"Hear the thunder of my mills," says the Spirit of To-day.
"Hear my harnessed rivers pant.
Men are jockeys with the lightnings, and they drive them where they may.
They are bridlers of the cataracts that dare not say them nay.
And the rivers are their drudges," says the Spirit of To-day.
"Hear my harnessed rivers pant."

Says the Spirit of All Time to the Spirit of To-day:
"Haste and let your work go on.
Tap the fires of the under world to bake your bread, I say;
Belt the tides to sew your garments, hitch the suns to draw your sleighs."
Says the Spirit of All Time to the Spirit of To-day:
"Haste and let your work go on."

"But," says the Spirit of All Time to the Spirit of To-day:
"Tell us, how about your men?
Shall they live like automatons, still drudge their lives away,
When the rivers, tides and lightnings join to help them on their way?"
Says the Spirit of All Time to the Spirit of To-day:
"Tell us, how about your men?"

"Yes, harness every river above the cataract's brink,
And then unharness man.
To earth's reservoirs of fire let your giant shaftings sink,
And scourge your drudging thunderbolts—but give man time to think;
Throw your bridles on the rivers, curb them at the cataract's brink—
And then unharness man."

Says the Spirit of All Time: "In this climax of the years,
Make no machine of man,
Your harnessed rivers panting are as lyrics in my ears,
And your jockeyed lightning clattering are as music of the spheres.
But 'tis well that you remember, in this climax of the years:
Make no machine of man."
—From "Calf Path," by Sam Walter Foss.

✣ ✣ ✣

The movement toward a closer observance of the Sabbath has not been marked with any demonstration of active intent. Seven-day labor is a menace to labor, a social blot and a threat held out to religious institutions. To freedom of thought there is no limit, but there is to freedom of action, and the sooner unnecessary Sunday labor is choked the better it will be for the community at large. The youth is taught in Sunday school, "Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath-day." On his way home it must puzzle his brain to reconcile that scriptural precept with what he sees.

✣ ✣ ✣

The working people are as anxious as the church people to bring new things to pass in respect to Sunday labor, and should both forces put forth an earnest effort good will come. At the outset it would be well to have a thorough understanding that white, black and yellow shall be treated alike; otherwise, there is little hope of the non-church-going working people having anything to do with the movement.

✣ ✣ ✣

The Vancouver Trades and Labor Council and William MacClain, socialist-labor advocate, have parted company. His faults aside—and MacClain has faults—he has shown himself to be a man of considerable ability, but unfor-unfortunately holds too advanced thoughts to be of present-day usefulness. He claims—and there is no reason to doubt his word—that for nine years he has been a close and diligent student of political economy and sociology; and here is where MacClain's undoing comes in. What it took him nine years to learn he would teach others in nine days. With a little less advanced socialism, a little more tact, and a better understanding of the people he has to deal with, MacClain might yet be a shinging light in the realm of labor.

✣ ✣ ✣

The Chinese Minister at Petersburg has written to Baron Suttner stating that no honest Chinaman has ever been converted to Christianity. The Chinese wish as little to become Christians as Europeans can desire to accept the doctrines of Confucius. The missionaries have recruited their converts from the worst of the natives—dishonest men. The Minister winds up a lengthy letter by saying: The Chinese were civilized for thousand of years while the Angles and Danes, Scandanavians and Celts, Huns, Vandals, Picts and Scots were running about wild in woods, painted savages.

The carpenters' union of Rossland has notified contractors and mining companies that after March 1, 1901, they intend to inaugurate the 8-hour work day.

✣ ✣ ✣

Rossland Trades and Labor Council has completed its statement against Chinese and Japanese immigration and forwarded it to the secretary of the Royal Commission.

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A lockout is threatened on 700 employees of the Toronto printing houses. The printers having made a demand for higher wages, or less hours, other branches of the trade followed suit. The bosses want to treat with the allied trades as a whole, and set a scale for each branch for a term of years. The printers while willing to act in conjunction with their allied workers, refuse to enter into an agreement for a term longer than one year.

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At Ottawa Chinese are becoming naturalized subjects. In fact John is quite the thing in the East just now, because of his color, it is said—khaki.

✣ ✣ ✣

A Buffalo, N.Y., despatch says that R. B. Hamilton, of Stratford, Ont., was arrested at the International Bridge under the United States alien labor law, and later was deported by Inspector De Barry. In his possession was found a contract to work for a shoe company in Utica, N.Y., at a salary of $8 a week. More power to De Barry! If the Canadian alien labor law was enforced in this province there would be at least a deportation every day in the week and two on Mondays.

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The Labor Gazette of Britain for October tells of the progress of co-operation. For the second quarter of the year societies in London show an advance of 18.9 per cent.; those of all England, 10.4 per cent.; Wales, 29 per cent.; Scotland 10.4 per cent., and Ireland 19.2 per cent., which calls forth the remark from an English journal: "The steady onward march of the co-operative movement is a potent in the history of the nation which our philosophers and economists would do well to study more closely; for the movement is but in its infancy as yet, and all round it lie fields for future conquest.

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The Irishman read the signs of the time correctly when, in answer to a pertinent query, he replied: "When two men be afther the boss for the same job, that's hard times; and when two bosses are afther wan man, that's good times."
—Texas newspaper.

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The average insurance on ever man in New Zealand is $375 and $35 on every woman. Of this amount the government pays for $60 on ever man, woman and child, or $332 for every grown up person.

✣ ✣ ✣

Three Danish proverbs: "After one who earns comes one who wastes." "God help the sheep when the wolf is judge!" "A golden key opens every door save heaven's."

✣ ✣ ✣

Denmark holds the record in thriftiness. Her inhabitants have, on an average, $51.75 a piece in the savings banks. English people have only $15.50 a head.

✣ ✣ ✣

The London and Foreign Bible Society has made a gruesome discovery. Where the ghostliness comes in the individual may figure out for himself. Not long ago the society was jubilant over the great demand for Bibles in an inland district of China. Later it came to light that said district is the centre of the shoemaking industry, and the Bibles were used to make sole (not soul) "leather."

✣ ✣ ✣

New South Wales has adopted a system of grading laborers. First grade comprises able-bodied workmen; and second grade, old men, who have small chance of competing with the younger generation. The labor unions at first objected to the scheme, but have become reconciled. The government has appointed members of the unions to do the work of grading.

✣ ✣ ✣

"Mike," said Plodding Pete, "are you a Socialist?"
"What is your definition of a Socialist?" inquired Meandering Mike, cautiously.
"It's one er dem guys dat tinks de gover'ment orter take hold and provide folks wit' everyt'ing dey eats an' wears."
"Nope," was the positive answer; "I had six mont's of gover'ment rations when I was to jail. Dere ain't enough pie in it."—Washington Star.

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Toronto has 12,000 trade-unionists.

✣ ✣ ✣

The printers' union of Japan, organized a year ago, has 3,000 members.

An Irishman was ed 10s. for drunkenness. At once ther Patrick of same initials advert that he had no connection with th drunken Patrick. Now Patrick the nkard advertises: "I, J. Patrick, fin 10s. for drunkenness, beg to thank Patrick, of Ballyhooley Lodge, for ng that I am in no way connected his family."

✣ ✣

Twenty-seven me each tipping the scales at 191, and ea worth his weight in gold, would rec an additional $10,000 to weigh a ch as a millionaire.

✣ ✣

A bill has been troduced in the French Chamber in nection with railway accidents, prop that any company on whose sys a death—whether that of a travel or an employee—occurs in an accident all be compelled to pay within a mo $40,000 to the nearest of kin with respect of the age, sex, or social po n of the person killed.

✣ ✣

The little incident owing (vouched for as being true) gi a fair idea of how little the ordina employer knows or cares about his sents. The story is told on one of Eng d's present-day sporting Dukes, who ring a visit to his trainer's stables fo a lad bathing a horse's fore-leg. 'ater's far too hot," said his Grace, o fancied himself on his knowledge veterinary matters. "Too hot?" said e trainer. "Oh, I think not, your Gra If it was my foot I could keep it e for ten minutes." "Bet you a 'tier' you can't." "Done, your Grace." 'Funny thing," said the trainer to th stud-groom afterwards, "in all these ars the Duke's known me he never kn I had an artificial leg."

✣ ✣

Bradstreet's, a few eks ago, claimed a rise in wages of m 15 to 25 per cent. in the United tes during the past year. A late bulin of the U.S. department of labor ates that the average earnings of t wage-workers have increased 2 per nt. in the last year. Whose to answ for the difference between these two acknowledged authorities?

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An amusing incident is reported from Amersham (Bucks). The poor law guardians, who had been sitting at the workhouse, were at luncheon in a neighboring hotel when a waiter brought in a small parcel, which he handed to the chairman, a Mr. Dell. When the owner examined the parcel he saw that it contained a very handsomely worked and elaborately trimmed nightshirt. The company recalled the fact that Mr. Dell had once asserted in the Wycombe Guardians' board-room (when the ladies' visiting committee recommended nightshirts for the boys in the poor law school) that he had never worn a nightshirt in his life.

✣ ✣ ✣

According to a daily paper, Amy Crocker, the heiress, who is now Mrs. Harry Gilsey, owns three $10,000 dogs, and spends as much upon their food and blankets, medical attendance and luxuries as would support several families.

The dogs are bathed in perfumed water in their private bathroom at the Gilsey House by their own dainty, skilful French maid.

They are taken out for a walk three times a day and rubbed down as often by a footman kept for that purpose.

They wear massive collars made of Japanese coins that cost a small fortune.

They breakfast and lunch and dine off the same expensive dainties that form their mistress' menu.

They sleep in imported baskets on eiderdown pillows.

Their blankets and boots, bought quarterly, cost $100 per dog.

They have skilled medical attendance from one of the most fashionable physicians in New York.

And they had their miniatures painted by the famous animal artist, Mrs. Izora Chandler, at $100 for each head.

The paper from which these facts are quoted states that the dinners shared by the dogs costs $1.50; wages of dog footman, $30 per month; wages of dog maid, per month, $25; perfume for daily baths, $1.00.—Appeal to Reason.

SERVANT GIRL UNION.

Trades Union rnal.

The housemaids of Mett, Mo., have formed an organization that has fifty members. In addition regulating the contracts of its membership it exercises a big influence on all e servant girls in town. Matters ha come to the point where not a hoekeeper in the village can secure a first-class maid without the consent of e union. Last week the wife of a pminent railroad official living in Monett tried to employ a girl who has a repution of keeping her kitchen like a mir and baking cakes that melt in one' mouth.

"What are your rences?" asked the girl, who was takin a vacation with her home folks.

"References? You n n that you will get your references an bring them to me?"

"No, sure not. I b g to the club. You will have to get recommendation from the president of e girls' club before I can work for you. Or else, if your last housemaid was a member of our club and will give you good send-off, I can go there and try it for awhile."

At first the railroad nan's wife was inclined to laugh at th proposition, but a week's fruitless sear for a girl convinced her that the un had things in its own hands. It w impossible for her to hire a good mai within the raidius of Monett unless se employed her through the union. She capitulated and sent for the president of he club, Emma Chilgren, a round-fad, flaxen-haired girl. President Chilgre called a meeting of the club for Mon ay afternoon, to be held in Mrs. R.'s itchen. By 3 o'clock twenty of the pize servant girls in town had assemble there. They went about the matter a business-like way, and the meeting as held behind closed doors. After it was over Lizze announced that the clu had decided to allow her to take the place, provided Mrs. R. agreed to the ules that every member of the club pldged herself to stand by, as follows:

1. No restriction is t be placed upon the number of callers t t a girl is allowed to entertain. S e must be permitted to regulate her visiting just as the mistress regulates ers.
2. Every evening ou at the maid's pleasure, after 7.30.
3. No answering the bell on wash days where there is on one servant in the house.
4. Every Sunday afternoon out.
5. Wages not less tha $2.25 per week, **with board and room.**

Mrs. R. perforce accepted the terms. She found, to her surprise, that Lizzie **took no undue advantage of the visiting** rules, and that, if anything, she made fewer calls and received less company than the majority of servant girls under the old system.

Although the Housemaids' Club has been in existence a year, Monett housekeepers are just beginning to find out its power. Meetings are held informally and without any fixed date. Whenever one of the members of the club loses her employment, or, as is more likely, determines to change her place of working, a meeting of the club is called. Her grievances are laid before the body and a vote is taken. If she is sustained unanimously the whole machinery of the club is set to work to find her a new position. If there is a single vote against her and she quits her position, she does so at her own risk. The club makes no effort to get work for her. One reason for the growth of the club lies in the fact that positions are found for new members as soon as they join the club. When a servant girl finds herself out of work her first move is to join the club.

The girls themselves take pride in keeping up the standard, and it is admitted generally by Monett housekeepers that the most efficient cooks and housemaids in town are members of it. It appears that the girls require no formal test of the skill of their members, but the inevitable freemasonry among the craft keeps each thoroughly posted on the abilities of the others.

By degrees the Housemaids' Club is becoming a sort of employment agency and clearing house combined for housekeepers in Monett. In its workings it is on the order of a semi-secret society. Housekeepers have discovered, however, that the best way to hire a servant girl is to apply to some of the members of the girls' union.

The union has not advanced wages for girls, so far. In fact, the girls seem to have made little effort along that line, and have endeavored chiefly to regulate hours and methods of work.

LITTLE WANTERKNOW.

There was once a little urchin with a dreadful curious mind;
The how and why of everything he always wished to find.
He was always asking questions, wherever he might go,
And all the folks that kne whim called him "Little Wanterknow."

II.

He'd want to know "How far is it from here up to the sky?
And "What made George so awful sure he couldn't tell a lie?"
What made the noise inside his drum, and why a cow don't fly;
And, "How much would a million million million dollars buy?"

III.

And also, if you pleased, he'd like to know about these things:
"When will to-morrow come?" and, "Are the stars all worked with strings?"
"How big'll I be when I'm big?" and, "Aint it tea-time yet?"
And, "Why it's cold in winter," and "What makes water wet?"

IV.

And, "Do all naughty boys get drowned?" and "Do all good ones die?"
And, "Don't you think that doughnuts are better'n berry pie?"
And, "Where does money come from?" and "When is by and by?"
And when his questions all give out, he'd simply say, "Well—why?"

"Tommy, how do you explain that part of the verse which says 'as a fool dleth?' How does a fool die?"
"He dyes his whiskers, ma'am."—Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Flightie—Mere talent is not appreciated nowadays. Oh, if I only had a touch of real genius—
Wife—Genius isn't what you need.
"Eh? What, then?"
"Horse sense."—New York Weekly.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

The Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works hereby invites the Architects of British Columbia to submit, on or before Saturday, the 22nd day of December next ensuing, (competitive) drawings, specifications and estimates of cost, for the construction of a Government House at Victoria, B. C.

Particulars of competition and further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

W. S. GORE.
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department.
Victoria, B. C., Oct. 31, 1900.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE AND EFFECTS OF DAVID DALE, DECEASED, LATE OF 20 NORTH PARK ST., IN THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

NOTICE is hereby given that by order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, dated 3rd December, 1900, administration of the personal estate, effects and credits of the above named David Dale, deceased, was granted to Samuel Sea, junior, and Sarah Elizabeth Sea, the executors named in the last will of the said David Dale. All debts owing to the said estate are to be paid to the said executors at 89 Douglas street, in the city of Victoria, and all claims against the said estate are to be presented, duly verified, to the said executors at 89 Douglas street aforesaid, on or before the 8th day of January, 1901.

S. SEA, Jr.
SARAH E. SEA,
Executors of the estate of the above named David Dale, deceased.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY

TIME TABLE No. 39.

In Effect Saturday October 13, 1900

NORTHBOUND	Daily. A.M.	Sat. Sun P.M.
Leave Victoria	9.00	3.10
Leave Shawnigan Lake	10.15	4.25
Leave Duncans	10.56	5.03
Leave Chemainus	11.27	5.33
Leave Ladysmith	11.47	5.53
	P.M.	
Leave Nanaimo	12.45	6.45
Arrive Wellington	1.00	7.00

EXCURSION TICKETS

On sale to and from all points good Saturday and Sunday. For rates and all information apply at Company's Offices.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager

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FAST BLACK

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NIGHT SHIRTS
REEFERS

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NOVO

Well you should try it. It cleans Suits, Dresses, Carpets, Linoleums, and Paint Work perfectly.
WHOLESALE—HUDSON BAY CO., SIMON LEISER & CO.
PRICE PER TWO-GALLON BLOCK, 25 CENTS.
SAMPLES WILL BE GIVEN AWAY AFTER FRIDAY AT THE FOLLOWING STORES.

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P. McQUADE & SON.
S. SHORE.
WATSON & HALL.
ERSKINE, WALL & CO.
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HARDRESS CLARKE.
FRED. CARNE.
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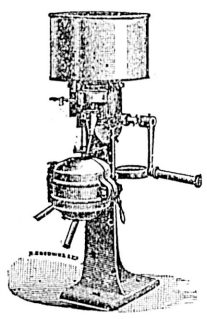
The Melotte Cream Separator



is built to stand wear and tear, has heavier cut gearing and longer bearings than other separators, yet it takes one-third less power than any other separator in the world.

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is sold on its merits.

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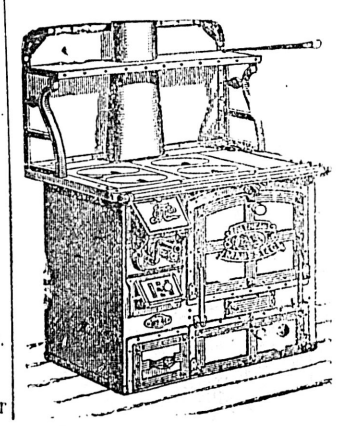

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We have the Stoves you will require.
We have the largest Stock of Air Tight Heaters.
We have the best styles.
We have the cheapest prices.
We have a new line of Coal Heaters.
We attend to all orders promptly.

Geo. Powell & Co.
CHEAPSIDE, 127 Gov't St.
TELEPHONE 360a.

TO IMPROVE JAMES BAY FLATS.

On learning that His Worship Mayor Hayward had posted a notice to the effect that he would bring up, on Monday, at the City Council, the question of a permanent roadway across James Bay and the reclamation of the tide lands, the Colonist waited upon him and obtained a copy of the plans of the proposed structure, which are reproduced in to-day's paper. They are well worth examination and will show that the plan which His Worship has in mind is one that will meet a long felt want. It contemplates that there shall be an end of bridge building and repairing across James Bay, and that the unsightly mud flats shall be replaced by a series of town lots, raised to the level of the present bridge. It also contemplates that Douglas street shall be extended to Belleville street, although the 100-feet width will not be maintained, the idea being that the street across the reclaimed land shall be only 60 feet wide. It is proposed to run two streets from the site of the present bridge eastward. One of them will extend to the extension of Douglas street and the other nearly to the rear of the property occupied by the Reformed Episcopal church, where a short street will be extended at right angles to Belleville street. The land reclaimed will be divided up into 61 lots. The tide flat will be filled in by a pumping dredge, which will take up the sediment in the bottom of the harbor and deposit it behind the retaining wall. This method of reclaiming land has been tried at many places along this Coast, and always with very great success. The pumps carry up the sediment, mixed with a great quantity of water, and the latter drains off, leaving a solid foundation. In Seattle, Tacoma and Olympia, where similar work has been done, the soil thus made has been unusually solid and is capable of carrying any kind of structure. The work can also be done more quickly by this process than in any other way. Great benefit would also accrue to the harbor. The pumping dredges can convey the sediment for practically any desired distance, the only necessary cost being in the length of pipe required.

His Worship said that he had given the subject his best consideration and had called in to his assistance, in securing data to be submitted to the citizens, the City Assessor and the City Engineer, as well as some private gentlemen. They were all agreed upon the feasibility of th plan and as to its profitableness to the city. The letter of the City Engineer very fully describes the contemplated work.

To His Worship the Mayor, Victoria, B.C.:

Dear Sir:—In accordance with your instructions, I have prepared plans, sections and elevations of a permanent roadway and retaining wall across James bay, from Government street to Birdcage Walk with the view to reclaiming the entire flats; together with an estimate of the probable cost of same. The following being a short description of the work contemplated. It is proposed to continue the present lines of Government street across James bay to Birdcage Walk and fill up the mud flats with rock and ballast to the present level of said streets, and by confining such filling in position by a substantial retaining wall. The inner line or parapet of this wall will take up the present west line of Government street, and the wall will be brought up from a solid foundation with concrete, etc., to about 3 feet above ordinary high water level; from this point to the coping of parapet wall which will be three feet above the roadway level. The wall will be built of solid masonry in rock faced ashlar, the natural dead appearance of same relieved by balconies at each 100 feet in length of wall, projecting from the face of same, thereby forming recesses of three feet from inner line of parapet. In these recesses seats will be fitted up. Electric lights will be placed at each angle of balconies. The stone stairways, 9 ft. wide, with iron newels and railings, are provided at the Government street and Birdcage Walk ends of wall for easy access to the waterfront, the spandrils of said stairways forming solid abutments to the wall at either end. Platform 100 feet long by 16 feet wide extend from the lower landings of these stairs, said platforms will terminate in stairways to ordinary low water level, so that easy access can be had from the waterfront of wall to the higher levels at all states of the tide. With reference to the filling up of the flats, I would respectfully suggest that the Dominion government be asked, when dredging operations are begun in the harbor, to have the material placed at the disposal of the city for reclamation purposes, thereby reducing the cost of construction of the whole undertaking considerably. In conclusion, I may say I have gone carefully into this matter and am of opinion that the whole improvement herein mentioned can be successfully carried out for the sum of $100,000, and probably considerably less, under certain favorable circumstances. Trusting the above will be of some value, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

C. H. TOPP,
City Engineer.

Several estimates were made of the probable value of the property to be reclaimed, but he would only cite that given by the City Assessor, as this could be regarded as expert opinion. Mr. Northcott was very conservative in all his estimates, and the people will accept his view as well within the mark. That gentleman wrote as follows:

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 8, 1900.

To His Worship the Mayor:

Dear Sir:—I have the pleasure of handing you, as desired, detailed statement of valuation of lots in the James Bay flats when filled in and levelled.

The total valuation amounts to $96,625. The value of same to rent or lease for, say 36 years, is $5,315 per annum. The land being free from taxation.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT.

In making this estimate, Mr. Northcott explained that he had given what he considered would be the cash price receivable from the sale of the lots at the present time. He made no allowance for any increase in value due to the growth of the city. What this increase will be is necessarily a matter of opinion, but the Mayor thought it would be very considerable, especially for property so desirably situated as this would be. He felt quite safe in adding to Mr. Northcott's estimate a sufficient sum to increase it to $100,000 for the purposes of the consideration of the case as it presented itself at present, and to put the probable rental value of the property for 36 years at $6,000 per annum. If this is correct, the city would be able, out of the rental of the property, to realize the interest and sinking fund upon the whole cost of the undertaking, so that it would cost the ratepayers nothing at all. It is not very easy to calculate just what the expense of maintaining a bridge over James Bay would be, but allowing for renewals, the cost of a wooden bridge for the period of thirty-six years would doubtless average $2,000 a year, which would be saved to the ratepayers. This of itself would in time pay off the principal invested in the work, if it were invested in a sinking fund.

This was the most conservative view that could reasonably be taken of the case. He had had estimates made upon a basis of probable enhancement in the rental value of the land. He had taken periods of five years each, and estimating a moderate increase in the rental value, had found that at the expiration of 36 years, the revenue from the reclaimed land will have not only paid all interest, but will have wiped out the principal, and the city meanwhile will be relieved from the cost of building two wooden bridges and keeping them in repair. If a steel bridge on stone piers were put up, the cost would be nearly as great as the proposed causeway and filling, and the steel bridge would entail more or less repairs constantly. The steel itself would have to be repainted occasionally and the roadway would require to be replanked. In point of appearance, the proposed causeway would be far ahead of any bridge. Moreover, any kind of bridge would leave the tide flats unreclaimed, and he felt sure that the citizens were unanimous as to the necessity of no longer delaying the important work of filling in this unsightly locality.

The Mayor said that he proposed to ask that $150,000 should be borrowed. The Engineer's estimate was, that the work could be done for not to exceed $100,000, and probably for less; but there are some other things to be taken into consideration. To extend Douglas street, it will be necessary to institute some condemnation proceedings, and there will be damages to pay. There may be some other claims to be met. He did not think the cost of these features of the project would be large. In fact, he regarded the margin of $50,000 as excessive, but it was desirable to provide for enough, so as to be able to meet any probable outlay without again coming before the ratepayers. It was not contemplated that a dollar more should be spent than is absolutely necessary.

FUTURE OF CAVALRY.

A Distinguished British Officer on an Interesting Subject.

Lieut.-Col. F. N. Maude, in the St. James' Gazette, writes:

Mr. Prevost Battersby, Dr. Conan Doyle, and several other correspondents are of opinion that it is high time to regulate the swords and lances of cavalry to the museums; but with all due deference to their extended experience, I would deprecate so sweeping a generalization. It would be as reasonable to condemn vaccination as a protection against smallpox on the evidence of anti-vaccination leaflets as to throw over the lessons of the past on the strength of the exceedingly scanty experiences we have collected in South Africa. Let me briefly call attention to a few of the points which apear to have escaped their observation. As a consequence of the "appalling destruction" of modern firearms, we have been "compelled" in South Africa to adopt as a normal formation for attack, a series of skirmishing lines in which the men are placed ten, twelve, and even thirty yards apart, and the lines each some 200 yards one behind the other. The figures are taken from Mr. Winston Churchill's book, and agree with the indications afforded by others.

If we have been "compelled" to adopt this formation, then, no doubt, other nations will, in due course, be "compelled" to follow our example, and now note the consequences which follow. No modern military rifle will fire twice as many shots in a given time as either the Chassepot or Martini of thirty years ago; but in 1879 Bredow's Cavalry Brigade showed most conclusively that even relatively unshaken infantry could not stop cavalry that meant to charge home, even when they had 1,200 yards of open ground to cover. On the same day the First Guard Dragoons (Her Majesty Queen Victoria's) proved the same proposition; and manytimes since in the Soudan, the Mahdists on foot, and therefore physically incapable of covering the ground with the same rapidity as a horse, gave our two deep squares quite as much as they could do to hold their own. Assuming that magazine rifles will fire twice as fast as Martinis and Chasseports (a very extreme assumption, indeed, since, though the time of loading has been redoubled to that extent the time of aiming, by far the most important of the two, remains the same for both weapons), then it is obvious that troops in the approved modern formations described above can only oppose one-tenth, one-twelfth up to one-thirtieth of the fire which did not suffice to stop good cavalry before, even if the said cavalry charges the infantry direct from the front, a form of procedure very generally condemned. This is only the material aspect of the question, but the moral or psychic side is still more striking.

A man alone on a big plain, with twenty paces, say, between himself and his nearest neighbors, will hardly shoot as on the Bisley ranges when he sees a couple of thousand lancers sweepink down on him at the fully extended speed of their horses, and his confidence is not likely to be increased by the knowledge that in deference to the outcry of silly humanitarians at home it is nearly a thousand-to-one chance against his bullet bringing down a single one of his enemies off he hits ont at all, and it is about a thousand-to-one chance against that also. This is an aspect of the expanding bullet question that has not received the attention it deserves, and the infantryman may well feel agrieved at being robbed of his only reliable defence and exposed to the even more ghastly wounds that a lance is capable of inflicting. Lance wounds are far more often fatal than any others and almost invariably create greater suffering than any bullet wounds, and to ask a practically defenceless man to stand up to the chance of such injuries is little less than insanity. It takes a man to face a charging tiger; is there anyone living who would face twenty. Yet that is the risk to which our infantry would be exposed if the practices of South Africa are to be sterotyped in our drill-books.

I have not exaggerated the infantry risks in the slightest. Cavalry do not usually canter up against unshaken infantry over open spaces several miles in extent as on the African veldt. They lie in wait in hollows and depressions, sweeping down on them from a distance of say 400 yards, which they covedr easily in thirty seconds; and in that distance probably not one horse in a thousand would be droped in his tracks. A horse will sometimes go several hundred yards with a bullet through his heart, and lung wounds do not trouble him for an hour or two. That is quite time enough for his rider to use his sword or lance to some purpose, and no one cares what becomes of the animal after his work is done.

I have written this as a protest against the hasty generalizatio technical matters to which the pres of late taken to committing itself. indred years ago public opinion on tacmatteds had no weight whatever; now, even where the staff is strong er to resist it, it nevertheless permeat eats out the heart of all ranks of army, destroying their confidence in tleaders, and by rendering any really omic system of employing them absol hopeless,, it unduly protracts opera even where it cannot ensure defeat.

NURSERYYMES.

A Moral Argument avor of Revision Familiarles.

Little Boy Blue come your horn,
The sheeps in the low, the cows in the corn;
Little Boy Blue where do you keep,
Under the haystack asleep.

For some mystericeason, for which we candidly confess re quite unable to account, the hero this ridiculous and ungrammatical quatlhas always occupied a favored posith the eyes of those mistaught children vd in the pernicious literature that disgults polluting character under the innocitle which has so long deceived genan after generation of unsuspecting par Yet it needs but a very brief invation to show that such favor is wholhmerited, and that far from being regar with either friendly or unfavorable ccration, Little Boy Blue should be ignoously dragged from the pedestal on whie has been unduly exalted.

Let us look at thie facts as they are presented, calmlyrd dispassionately. Little Boy Blue is ently engaged in the time-honored but ply occupation of shepherding. He iasumably a youth of humble birth an breeding, the son of, perchance, honest illage parents, to whom the few shilling he no doubt receives as wages would pve a welcome assistance in ekeing out th household expenses. But, look at the picial representation which in most cases a ompantes the rhyme, and wha do you fin A long-haired, effeminate-looking yout arrayed in garments totally unsuited to oth his work and station; garments that mst cost him every penny and more of his odest stipend, and which rem nidone far ore of the atmosphere of a Bow street cosmier than that of a genuine agricultural surroundings. The insufferable vanity d the presumptous young pappy peeps outin every article of his ludicrous attire, wich only finds a parallel of absurdity in the of Little Bo Peep, a young person wia whom we have previously dealt not less severely than her peculiarities deserved. We have a strong suspicion that this precious pair were not altogether unacquainted, and that the wiles and extravagant example of Bo Peep were responsible for much that is reprehensible in the character of Boy Blue. You may remember the reckless indifference with which the pert little shepherdess regarded th loss of her heep, her careless assurance to the effect that they would come home if left alone. This callous disregard for the valuable property of her employer we find very faitfully intimated in the sad case at present under discussion. But the appalling consequences of neglect of duty are here presented in vivid colrs. The sheep—despite tle grammar, w presume the plural is inteided—the sheep have penetrated into some forbidden pasture, and even worse catastrophe, the cows are playing havoc with a fie'd of standing corn.

And it is in this dire necessitytha t Little Boy Blue is requested to blow on his horn with the hope that the notes of that now almost obsolete instrument will cause the wandering animals to return to his charge. But the overdressed litt e rascal does not respond, and after a further demand as to where he "keeps"—best rendered in th vernacular by "hangs out"—his now doubtless irate questioner makes the astonishing discovery that his youthful hind is calmly slumbering beneath a haystack.

And it is this scandalous episode that is made the subject of poetic treatment. It is this idle and totally untrustworthy young yokel that has been elevated to the position of a hero of nursery rhyme. For the unprincipled author makes not the least attempt to present the deplorable conduct of Boy Blue in its true light, he has no single word of censure or reproof for the lazy little vagabond, such as would have pointed the moral to an unedifying tale.

There can, we fear, be little doubt as to the ultimate fate of Little Boy Blue. Beguiled from the path of duty by the seductive blandishments of the irresponsible and pleasure-loving Bo Peep, ruined in pocket by an extravagance of dress necessary perhaps to retain that froward lasser's favor, the erstwhile shepherd will fa'l naturally into crime, and once launched upon a career of vice, stay not in his downward course unti the gallows or a convict settlement provides a fitting termination to an inglorious career.—Ally Sloper.

PAUVRE BULLER.

A French Yarn on the British General.

M. Jean Carrere, in Le Matin.

"Am I to believe my eyes? Am I the idle sport of a dream " as people say in tragedy, or must I sing as in the opera of M. Scribe, "Is it a miracle, or do I dream?" Am I to say it, and shall I be believed?

Sir Redvers Buller exists—I have seen him!

What, have you seen him!

Yes, sir, I have, and I bit my finger to be sure that I was not asleep.

I tell you that he exists and that others besides myself have seen him. Until to-day I thought General Buller was a myth, a symbol, an invention of Kipling's to explain the English defeats. People nickname him the "Tugela ferryman," and this name has in it something mysterious and fantastical which summons up Charon and Mercury, the conductor of souls.

Judge, then, of my surprise when some one said to me all of a sudden, "There's Buller."

He exists, he walks, he goes about in the flesh. He has a cap, eyes, a mustache, a chin, even a couple of chins, and his figure does not remind one of a magic apparition. "Oh! miracle of traveling! What surprises one does see! What next will happen to me?

Poor Buller! I cannot help pitying him. He is, in my opinion, the most deplorable victim of British bluff. He is, it appears, an excellent man, of tried courage. But before he had even taken command of the troops it was assumed that he had a genius for war, that he was an eminent strategist and the most perfect general in the world. Read the English paper which celebrated his departure for Africa, and you will see. To imagine that an English general was capable of suffering a reverse, that was a thing which never entered the heads of the British public. Accordingly they blew the trumpet! And the newspapers so praised up this brave man that he ended by believing in his own genius. The South African war was to be a military promenade, and Christmas was to be celebrated peacefully at Pretoria. That was understood!

One knows what happened—Colenso, the Tugela and Spion Kop! Thousands of brave soldiers buried side by side in the fields of Natal can dream in the silence of eternity of the efficacy of national bluff!

Poor Buller! it seems that fate is particularly unkind to him; it even pursues him to his dinner table. For the general, like all Englishmen, is very fond of champagne, and has it sent from France. At the beginning of the war he had cases sent out to him with a flaring label of "Veuve Clicquot." These cases travelled slowly on the transport trains, and made lengthy stoppages at the stations. When "Tommy Atkins" saw the inviting label, he seized the case and drank its contents. Good old Tommy! he had some right to this clandestine treat. But it did not suit the book of the general, who bethought himself of a marvelous idea; he had the cases labelled "Castor Oil."

The first case arrived, and the second and the third. Finally Tommy, seeing the label "Clicquot" no more, suspected some trick, and the fourth case never arrived. Buller got furious and telegraphed to the transport officer, "Have not received my case of oil. Forward it at once. Urgently needed." The brave officer was astonished. He hunted everywhere, he asked everyone, "Have you seen General Buller's castor oil?"

And at every station in Natal there was only one question asked for three days, "Have you seen the castor oil?"

The fourth day another furious message came: "It is absolutely necessary to find my castor oil and send it to me by Sunday. I have people coming to lunch."

"By Jove!" thought the officer, "it seems the general takes medicine before feasting, and that he must have it. Come, we will find some at all costs."

And having requisitioned the chemists' shops, he got ready a case in which, solidly covered up with straw, a dozen bottles of castor oil were sent off to headquarters.

The general was just sitting down to table grumbling already at the absence of his bottles, when suddenly the arrival of the oil was announced.

"Here at last," cried Buller, "is my champagne! Gentlemen, it is Clicquot from France; tell me what you think of it!"

The case was immediately opened and the bottles put on the table by the impressive but stupefied servants. I leave you to guess the general astonishment, and then the great hilarity that followed, hilarity that the general joined in with a very good grace.

Poor General Buller! Would that he had had the happy idea to send the case to Master Chamberlain! Perhaps the turbulent minister would have found in this castor oil a remedy for his angry bile, and that spirit of indulgence and peace which always follows a good digestion!

On all the Pullman cars Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey is to be had.

Wife—What shall we name the baby, John?

Husband—I have decided to leave that entirely to you, my dear.

"John, you've been drinking again!"—December Smart Set.

ADVENTURES OF A WEDDING DAY

From Harmsworth's Magazine.

"Oh, James, dear! look at those roses, aren't they sweet?"

"Would you like some, darling?"

As a bridegroom of a couple of hours' standing it was to be expected that he would regard her slightest whim, therefore, as she pointed to the basket of flowers that a lad was handing on the up platform main line, Woking Station, he jumped out with alacrity to buy roses.

He might as well have called the boy to the carriage window, but at such eager moments one does not think of these little things; besides he was of nervous temperament and had not yet recovered from his bridal perturbation. He picked out the biggest and freshest posy in the basket and gave the lad a half sovereign. "All right, sir; I'll give you the change in a minute," said the boy, and the magnitude of the financial

"You might telegraf for it," suggested the porter.

A party of young men, none too sober, went shouting down the platform. Mrs. Mulholland shuddered.

"I'd rather go back," she said, hastily; "but the luggage? Oh, I can put it in the cloak-room, can't I?"

As she stepped out of the carriage a few grains of rice fell out of the folds of her skirt, and caught the observant eye of the porter. He looked at the pretty creature in her new costume, with her new bag and new travelling cloak, and a shade of dubious enquiry crossed his face. He screwed up his mouth to a silent whistle as he preceded her down the platform, then a grin extended it.

"She's a bridesmaid, that's what she is!" he said to himself; but his perplexities were redoubled when he was di-

Slowly the situation dawned on the porter; it rose red in his cheeks like a wintry sunrise, till he slapped his leg with an irrespressible guffaw. "Beggin' your pardon, sir, it was you," he chuckled.

"Shut up!" said James Mulholland.

He pulled himself together, slowly. "Look here," he said, with a kind of desperate calmness, "must go back to Woking and look for her. Now you keep your eye on every train that comes in, and if you see the lady, put her in the waiting-room till I come; for goodness sake don't let her slip through your fingers. Here's a half-crown for you, and I'll make it another when I find her."

"All right, sir; I'll look after her, never you fear. But to think ——"

Mulholland saw another explosion coming, and fled. He was just in time to catch the 5.50 out of Waterloo.

It may be for given Mrs. Mulholland that with the 4.45 for Portsmouth at platform 2, and the 4.40 for Portsmouth at platform 3, she should have been carried away by the latter, in ignorance of the fact that it ran over a line which left Woking altogether out of the reckoning.

Her spirits rose as she sped—as she fondly believed on her way to James—and she felt happy and comfortable. It was not till Rowlands Castle was passed that she began to realize that it was a long time since she left Waterloo. "We can't have passed it," she said to herself, with suspicious emphasis; but

"I should like some tea," said the bride.

"Come along, there's a nice little place close by."

She followed him gracefully, but mightily perplexed how to explain matters. How could you tell a young man, with whom you had—there was no denying it—flirted the very first year you were out, that you had managed to lose your husband on your wedding-day? Mrs. Mulholland began to feel a little angry with James; after all, it was his fault. How could he have been so silly? It crossed her mind that Hector West would never have done such a thing; you could be sure he wouldn't from the very way he ordered tea and bread and butter.

"This is jolly, to see you," said Mr. West smiling pleasantly, and with a glance of frank admiration at her pretty face. "You look awfully well, you know. We's just got back in the Lightning; I was coming down to your place to see my old uncle in a day or two. All your people well?"

"Quite well, thank you. But please do tell me how I'm to get back."

"You'd better go to Woking, and change. I'm going up town by the 6.40; it would be awfully kind of you to let me go with you so far. I want to know what everybody's been doing ——"

He paused; a look of embarrassment had come into her eyes as she glanced down hastily at her cup; two ladies had come into the shop and had nodded to

We'll enquire at the cloak-room when we get your luggage, and leave a message in case he should come. If there's no news of him, send a wire to your people; but I think you're sure to come across him.

Very much comforted, perhaps less by his arguments than by his confidence, Mrs. Mulholland resolutely dried her tears, put her hat straight, and smiled at her companion.

The journey up to town seemed unprecedentedly short, even to the disconsolate bride, and Hector West enjoyed himself surprisingly; he liked to talk, and she was a charming listener, but surely laughter would have been less ready, could she have realized the condition of her James.

When that anxious and irritated young man arrived at Woking, there was, of course, no trace of the lady. All at once Mulholland realized the limitations of human pity; the relentlessness of circumstances pursued him. In vain his manly pride chafed against his helplessness and resented the affront to his dignity; he was at his wits' end—the thing was a complete deadlock—he seemed condemned to chase a phantom over forty miles of rail.

The idea that his predicament would become known exasperated him, for he was a sensitive man and dreaded ridicule, and it was obvious that here was material for endless stupid jokes.

His anxiety about Dora, as he tramped up and down the draughty platform

said West, hurriedly, for a crowd was collecting.

With his brain in a whirl, Mr. Mulholland allowed himself to be pushed into the carriage.

"It's all right; send that lot off," said West, with the necessary emphasis, to the grinning guard.

"Oh, James, dear James! I'm so glad—please don't be angry! Oh, I was so frightened! Oh, poor boy! What did he do?" murmured Dora.

James Mulholland wiped his brow. "I don't understand," he said thickly. "What has happened?"

West gave the explanation, for Dora's narrative had no coherence, though the pressure of her little hand, as it stole into her husband's was more consoling than much eloquence.

"I beg your pardon—I apologize most heartily," began James.

"Not at all," said West; "perfectly natural to ——"

"Oh, James, you thought—oh, how could you! How wicked of you. And I was so miserable!" said Dora, ready to cry.

"Dora," murmured James penitently.

Mr. West looked discreetly out of the window. Presently he remarked—

"Well, that's all right. 'All's well that ends well,' you know, Mrs. Mulholland, and no one else need be a penny the wiser."

"Conf—— I beg your pardon, darling," exclaimed Mr. Mulholland, "the telegram!"

we, James?"

"Delighted!" said James, with enthusiasm.

And, as a fact—whatever it worth—when Mr. West calls, as he very properly from time to time, Mulholland is a great deal more pl to see him than is James; and tho James is the most devoted of husband there is one subject he cannot endure his wife to mention, and that is their wedding-day.

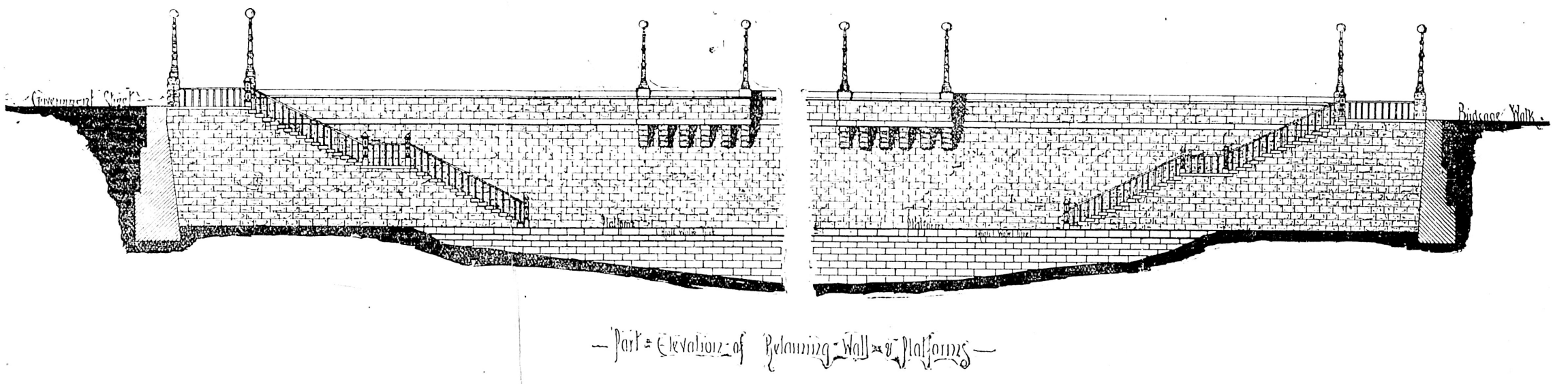
"Dis prosperity is all fictitious!" said Meandering Mike.

"What makes you t'ink it?" asked Plodding Pete.

"Because dey keep on offerin' us roast turkey an' cider de same as dey did last November. If we was pergressin' as we ort de hand-outs would include terrapin an' champagne by dis time."—Washington Star.

CHRONIC INDIGESTION.

By far the most important part of digestion takes place in the intestines and it is folly to expect stomach medicines to cure a severe case of indigestion or dyspepsia. The kidneys, liver and bowels must first be made regular and active, and the only remedy which acts directly on these organs is Dr. Ghase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They are purely vegetable, stomach troubles. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box; take no substitute.



operation being beyond his province, he ran off to the senior partner, a stolid country nurseryman, who sorted a fistful of pence and small silver with deliberation. "Take your seats, please!" shouted the guard. James looked round; he had a drop of Scotch blood from his mother, and it protested against the abandonment of 7s 6d.

"Look sharp, there!" he called to the boy.

"Take your seats, please!" shouted the guard a second time.

James turned, took a step forward, hesitated, and was lost. The express began to move quietly and without ostentation, but as irresistibly as Fate. James started to run, but his bride was at the far end of the train, and before he reached her the express had picked up her speed. "Stand away, there," bawled the porter. James made a snatch at the door, but a couple of stalwart officials flung themselves upon him.

"Oh, James!" cried the bride, leaning out of the window, with despair on her pretty face.

James struggled desperately; there was fire as well as thrift in that drop of Scotch blood; but the officials, stolid and dutifully attentive to the risk to his neck, held on. His hat fell off, and the last the bride saw of him was a sight painfully undignified; his language, mercifully, did not reach her ears. She began to cry; excitement had made her tearful this twenty-four hours, and here was a reasonable excuse for waterfloods. Poor dear James! she was quite sure those great savage brutes of porters had hurt him—James Mulholland was a spare man of no more than middle stature—and—and what was she to do?

"Oh dear, oh dear!" lamented the bride, as the train drew up at Vauxhall, "my wedding day's spoilt." And then, that confusion might be worse confounded, the inspector opened the door and said, "Tickets, please!"

Mrs. Mulholland flushed scarlet with dismay and apprehension.

"Oh dear, what shall I do! I quite forgot," said the girl. "I—I my friend" —she was too shy of the word to say "my husband"—"had them, and we wanted some roses at Woking, and my friend got out to get them, and the train went on, and I haven't got my ticket."

The inspector looked at her sharply, but he was a man of experience; besides, he had daughters of his own, and it appeared to him to be just the silly sort of thing a girl would be.

"All right, miss, I'll take your name and address, please. And in the agitation of the moment the bride not unnaturally forgot her new dignity, and gave her maiden name.

Between Vauxhall and Waterloo her course became clear to her; with the sudden light of inspiration she realized that she must return to her husband. She smiled to herself, and put her jaunty hat straight. How silly she had been to get in such a state of mind! James was at Woking; she would go back to him—he knew she would be much too frightened to remain in London alone—and then they could come back to town together. She felt quite dignified and resourceful as the train pulled up at Waterloo, and a porter, touching his cap, with his eye on the brand new dressing bag, opened the door, saying, "Luggage, Miss."

"Oh!" exclaimed Mrs. Mulholland, "I'd forgotten the luggage. I—I—want to go back to Woking; you see, I've left something there." And she blushed.

"Where did you leave it, miss? I hope it won't no value," said the porter, who was a friendly person, and, like others of his class took a paternal interest in young and inexperienced travellers.

"Oh, I left it on the platform." Poor dear James! fancy calling him it, she said to herself.

rected to carry two trunks, a bonnet-box, and a gentleman's hat-case, all equally new and traitorous, to the cloak-room.

In the meantime James Mulholland had sworn himself into the esteem of his captors.

"Confound you, sir, my wife's in that train," he stormed.

"It ain't every one as is in such a 'urry to break 's neck to be along of 'is old woman," remarked a bystander.

"What—what am I to do?" demanded Mulholland, red in the face, but struggling to resume his self-control.

"You can go on by the next train, sir," said one of the porters; "there's a train due at 4.20."

Mulholland glanced at the clock; half an hour to wait.

"It's a slow train," said the porter.

The 4.20 arrived somewhere about the half-hour, and dawdled nonchalantly up to town. Mulholland jummped out as Waterloo was reached, and, hailing a cab, drove to the hotel where he had engaged rooms. Naturally, there was no news of Mrs. Mulholland. With his vocabulary of self-objurgation exhausted, James drove furiously back to Waterloo. He began to make enquiries vague and unpromising.

"Have you seen a lady in gray and white who came in by ——"

when the train pulled up at Fratton the full extent of her misfortunes burst upon her with the demand for her ticket.

"You'd best go on to Portsmouth Town and wait for the next train up," said the ticket collector, with discretion, for Fratton is not a spot in which the traveller would choose to linger.

Mrs. Mulholland was too crushed and miserable to offer any suggestion herself. Poor dear James! what was he doing? what must he think of her? what should she do? A dismal eternity seemed to stretch between that happy moment when they sat side by side and hand in hand, enjoying the first bliss of solitude together—and this dreary mischance. A kind of despair settled down upon her; James seemed to be lost to her; mystery had swallowed him up. Very forlorn and dejected she stepped out on to the Portsmouth platform; it was six o'clock; she could have sat down and cried in the desolation of her heart. She wanted to go home; all at once James became a minor consideration; she wanted her mother.

"Why, Miss Frampton, I didn't expect to have the pleasure of seeing you."

She looked up at a well set-up young fellow, with an alert, pleasant face, and the bearing of a naval man, spoke to her.

"Oh, Mr. West what am I to do?"

her. "She need not be so shy as all that!" Mr. West said to himself; after all, he was an old friend. The ladies went out, and as they passed the door one said to the other, "I didn't know of her hair.

Mrs. Mulholland blushed to the roots of her far hair.

"Oh, what shall I do. She thinks your James," and she really did begin to cry this time.

"I beg pardon?" said West, squaring his broad shoulders, and shifting his seat so as to interpose his person between her tears and observation.

"James—my— my husband!" faltered she.

"What!" gasped the astonished lieutenant.

"I—I've lost him," murmured the bride, in a burst of despair. "We are only married to-day, and, oh! what shall I do? Do help me. I can't go home—it would look so silly; and James—James will be in such a dreadful way."

Mr. West leaned his elbow on the table, and his chin in his hand, but that was in order that he might conceal the twitching of his lips. "You had better tell me all about it," he said.

He was in a position to appreciate the humor of the situation—the ludicrousness of the bridegroom's predicament appealed to him with particular force;

in a fever of impatience, was such as only a bridegroom's could be; he required food, and yet he could eat nothing; he swallowed a whiskey and soda, but in his condition a sandwich was a Dead Sea fruit. He anathematised the railway, he cursed his luck, and he entreated the powers to restore him his wife, as the slow minutes of the summer evening wore away.

It was growing dusk as the London express ran into Woking station, but it was still light enough for Mulholland to recognize a smiling, rosy face in the carriage that stopped opposite him, and to see a handsome masculine profile bent forward in animated conversation with his charming vis-a-vis.

The blood rushed to Mulholland's head in one confused burst of surprise, jealousy, and anger. Here he was, distracted with anxiety, eating his heart out with impatience and vexation, and there was she, happy—laughing. Was it——? He formulated no distinct charge, only an immense rage at having been befooled. A wild, unreasoning jealousy took possession of him. He tore open the carriage door and flung himself upon the unsuspecting West.

"You scoundrel—you hound!" he stammered, incoherent with passion.

For a moment West was overwhelmed by the fury of the attack; then he re-

"What telegram!"

"I telegraphed to your people, in case you should have gone home, when you did not find me at Woking."

"Oh, James, how could you?"

"Given away the whole bag o' tricks," muttered Hector West.

James nursed his brow despondently.

"We shall never hear the end of it," sighed Dora. "Oh, James, you might have known I shouldn't do that."

"What did you say?" asked West.

"I don't know," said the dejected James. "Oh, yes, I said, 'Keep Dora till I come.'"

Mr. West smiled.

"Good," he said; let it go at that."

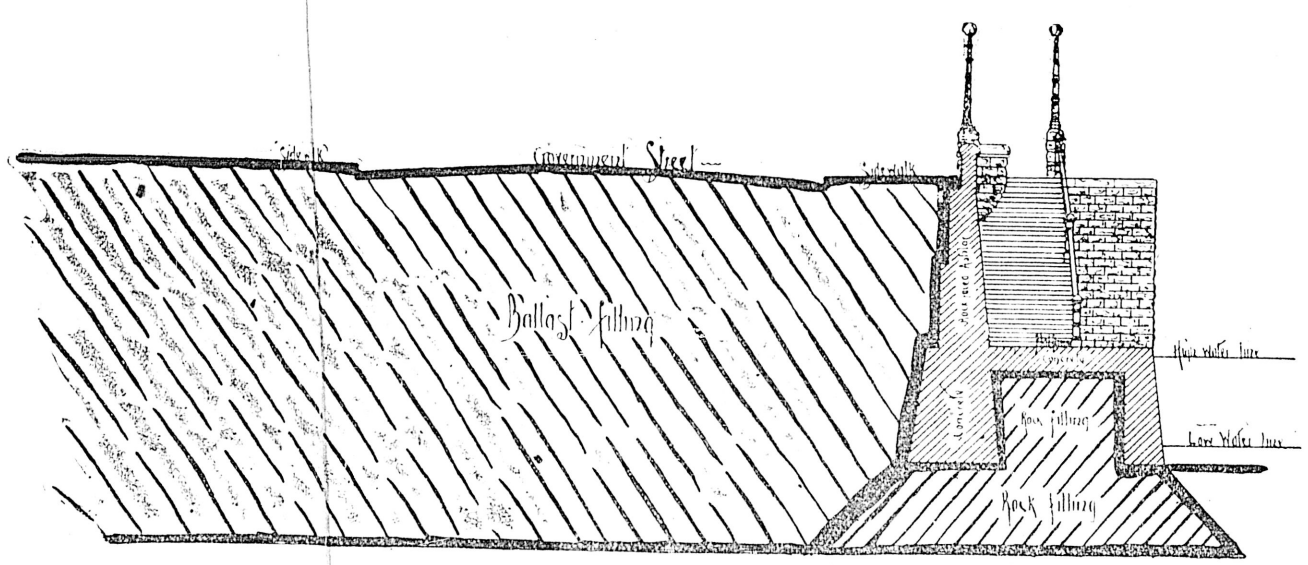
"Eh?" asked James.

"Don't take any notice. They'll write —no, they'll wire, most likely—to ask what you mean. 'You'll reply, what do they mean; they'll repeat your message; then you'll play your trump; 'Must have been a mistake in the message; should have read: Keep Dora's bonnet-box; bonnet-box missing, thought it was left behind; since recovered.'"

"Oh, Mr. West, you must have been in scrapes before," said Mrs. Mulholland, with a delighted smile.

"Never," said the young man, "since I was a midshipman."

"But," exclaimed Mrs. Mulholland, with a reminiscent blush, "there were



Suddenly there was response in the face of one addressed.

"A young lady, might be?" asked the porter.

"Yes, yes—my wife," said James. "I —I missed her at Woking."

The porter was not a man to act without due caution; he took James to the cloak-room. "If so be you're 'er 'usband, you can point out 'er luggage," he said.

Mulholland's eye fell upon the bonnet-box. "That's it," he cried, "that's the one she said I was to take particular care of. Where is she?"

"She's gorn back to Woking; she said she'd left suthin' on the platform," said the porter.

Mulholland sat down on a trunk that stood handy, and groaned.

she said with a quivering lip, forgetting, in her relief at the sight of a familiar face, to be surprised at the appearance of one she had not seen for three years.

"What's the matter?" asked the young man, anxiously, perceiving with apprehension that she was in the verge of tears.

"I meant to go to Woking, and the train came here," she said, aggrieved.

"That was very inconsiderate," said Mr. West.

"Oh, don't laugh; it's very serious; I ought to have met someone, and I don't know what to do."

"Come and have somethin," said West, who, according to his profession, was a man of resources. "You look 'ired out; there's no train for thirty-five minutes."

but she, "poor little girl," was so much distressed that he dissembled his merriment, only his eyes twinkled.

"What a horrid nuisance!" he said, sympathetically, as she, with many blushes and much charming confusion, described her misfortunes. "I tell you what I should do. There's no need to give yourself away unless you must; I suppose you were going to stay somewhere—I mean you've got rooms."

"Oh, yes; at Westmacott's Mansion Hotel."

"Very well, come up to town with me, and I'll see you into a cab, and you can go straight there. We'll look out at Woking, and if we pick him up so much the better; if not, it's ten to one you'll hear something of him at the hotel.

covered himself, and getting a grip on his assailant, lifted him bodily and placed him outside on the platform, holding him by the collar. This, it appeared, was some madman, who must be detained till the proper authorities arrived. A guard, an inspector, two porters, and a newspaper boy were running towards them, when West heard a frightened voice behind him.

"James! James! Oh, Mr. West, it's James!"

Then Mr. West released his prisoner like a hot coal.

"Es—what—Jove, not your husband!" he cried.

"Oh, James, don't hurt him; he's been so kind," entreated Dora.

"Look here, jump in; I'll explain,"

those people at Portsmouth. What am I to say to them if I ever meet them?"

West looked grave.

"I am afraid there is nothing for it but an alibi," he said, seriously. "You weren't there in intention, at any rate, and there's your husband to bear you out—he wasn't there, you know."

Mr. West looked out of the window again—not on their account but on his own. He had caught sight of James Mulholland's face, and the humor of the situation was almost too much for him.

They parted at Waterloo.

"Thank you, so much. I don't know what I should have done if I hadn't met you," said Mr. Mulholland, looking up with a very pleasing expression of gratitude; "and we do hope you'll come to

A SEPTEMBER AFTERNOON.

From Forest and Stream.

A vast expanse of prairie, dotted here and there with spots of darker green, where the rushes grow from the muddy bottoms of the ponds, and there are also a few squares here and there of dun-colored stubble lying alongside other squares of corn. The sun shines through the thin haze of smoke with a lazy warmth. The drowsy hum of a threshing machine comes from the edge of one of the big patches of stubble, and the cloud of dust it raises floats slowly away in the lazy drift of air. Away down near the other end of the stubble three brant are looking for shattered grains of wheat with one eye, and watching the threshermen with the other.

A man carrying a gun and followed by an old setter comes over the top of a knoll and sits down on the top to rest a little and take a look. He sees the three brant, picking wheat out of the stubble. He wants one of them, but how is he to get it? There is no cover except the foot-high stubble. It seems a hopeless case, but the more he looks at the brant the more he wants them, until it seems as if he just must have one of them. There is a big weed some 60 yards from the brant, and by making a detour of nearly half a mile the weed can be put between the man and the brant, so he goes back over the knoll and out of sight. Presently he peeps over the top of the knoll in another place, and lies down, not to crawl toward the brant, but literally to drag himself on his belly for 400 yards. His clothing matches the color of the dead stubble, and so does the color of the lemon-colored dog. As the man goes down he gives the dog a word of caution, and the dog gets down and crawls along his master's trail. When the brant are looking for grain the man drags himself along, and when they raise their heads he flattens himself on the ground and lies still, and this is very often, for the brant are suspicious, and if the men at the threshing machine were not attracting most of their attention the man would have soon been discovered.

It takes over half an hour to get to the big weed, but at last it is reached, and he takes a cautious peep. It looks a long ways to the brant. All of 60 yards, and hardly worth while to shoot. However, he has some extra heavy loads of No. 4 shot, and will try them a couple of times for luck, and perhaps he can get a little closer before they fly, but the instant he pokes his head around the weed every brant head goes up. They are about ready to fly anyway, for the threshing machine has stopped, and the men are watching the man with the gun. As they are all bunched now is the time to shoot, so he suddenly rises to his knees and gives it to 'em. Whoop! Winged one, and one of the other two goes away as if it had been touched. The dog is sent for the winged one, but the man keeps his eyes on the two that are flying away. After they have gone half a mile one of them "lets go," and tumbling over and over, falls on the plowed field. Then the men at the thresher give a yell of sympathy and approval, and resume their labor; and the man goes over the plowed field and finds the brant lying on its back with its feet in the air.

Several iron magnates from the East were seated in the cafe of their hotel discussing a certain mining property. "That mine," said one of them, "is the biggest dicker on the carpet to-day. It can be bought for a song and you can mine it for 4c." He meant 4c per ton.

Drowsey Draggles, in an [illegible] ning chair, just awakened by the bo[illegible] e song part is dead easy, pard; bu[illegible] ye goin' to git yer 4c?—New Y[illegible] mercial-Advertiser.

Has it ever struck you that you [illegible] Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey for a[illegible] same price that is paid for ordina[illegible] key? Your dealer has it.

The Perfection of Wines.

LOUIS ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,

Distributing Agents.

MINES AND MINING

A Weekly Summary of Events

By David B. Bogle.

GROWTH OF MINING.

The monthly blue book issued by the Dominion government and dealing with trade and commerce for September, came to hand on the 4th of December. It contains remarkable and convincing figures on the growth of mining, which are largely the reflection on the trade of the Dominion of the great advance made this year by British Columbia.

For the quarter ending 30th September exports of the produce of the mine have grown from $3,645,065 to $13,212,-396 in one year. This places mining ahead of forestry and within striking distance of agriculture. The exports from the mine are $3,601,169 for September alone, or very nearly as much as for the whole quarter last year. For the same quarter in 1894 exports from the mine were $1,515,092. How long will it be before mining is the paramount industry of Canada so far as export trade is concerned? Not very long at this rate of progress.

SHIPMENTS FROM THE MOLLY GIBSON.

The tramway from the Molly Gibson is now in operation and the mine is making regular shipments to the Nelson smelter, where the first carload was received on the 30th November. The Molly Gibson has not shipped any ore since the rawhiding season closed last spring. All summer development has been going on and now a tramway (the old Lanark mine tramway) has been installed and rawhiding is no longer needed. The amount of ore is very large and it is expected that regular dividends will be earned from now on.

LENORA MINE.

During the month of November the Lenora mine shipped 592 tons of ore to Tacoma via Ladysmith. This is less than the usual monthly export.

THE PAYNE MINE.

For the quarter ending 30th September the Payne mine earned profits to the amount of $113,200 from shipments of 2,826 tons of ore; $78,000 were paid in dividends and $35,000 placed in the treasury of the company. The Payne makes a net profit of $40 on every ton of ore shipped. A rise of one cent per ounce in the price of silver would increase the profits of this mine something like $50,000 in the year. During the present year the average price of silver has risen 4 cents, which means a big thing for Slocan mine owners.

THE NORTH STAR.

The North Star Mining Company is nothing if not conservative. During the quarter [illegible]ing 31st August 6,109 tons of ore [illegible] shipped, on which the net pro[illegible] yet [illegible] $113,513.40. Out of this a [illegible] single [illegible] dividend of $39,000 was paid, [illegible]use, not a [illegible] surplus of $74,513.40. Probad, not a b[illegible] company is paying off advances circus post[illegible] account made during its un[illegible]gns; it is all[illegible] period. The shareholders are [illegible]ngly neat. not greedy of dividends.

[illegible] Ex[illegible] [illegible]ers who dig coal [illegible]way, the people of L[illegible] employ of the Nelson c[illegible] be imagined from this [illegible] to make the brass moul[illegible] chinists, marble sawyers there. Quite the contra[illegible] There is not room[illegible]

A NEW PRODUCER IN EAST KOOTENAY.

At the Paradise mine in the Windermere district about twelve tons of ore a day are being taken out and sacked ready for shipment. As soon as the Columbia river has been bridged by a winter pontoon bridge at Peterboro' landing and a road connection made with the government road ore will be shipped at the rate of 20 tons a day and stored until it can be removed by steamer in the spring. It is expected that 1,000 tons will be taken out altogether.

THE CONSOLIDATED CARIBOO.

The Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited, of Bullion, B.C., has closed down for the season.

Since the Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company have owned this property they have recovered $528,-000, in addition to the $353,127 recovered this season, making the total output of the mine to the end of the season 1900 $881,127.

It may be mentioned as an odd coincidence that the Cariboo Camp McKinney, which is a quartz mine and has no more connection with the Consolidated Cariboo than chalk with cheese has produced to date $821,100.

CENTRE STAR REPORT.

The Centre Star report is exceptionally favorable. Some interesting facts in reference to the mine were elicited.

At the time the mine closed down last February there were 160,000 tons of pay or in sight. The reasons for closing down were three:

1. To introduce the contract system, opposed by the men but now acquiesced in, and working satisfactorily.
2. To improve facilities for mining and hoisting the ore.
3. To make a better arrangement with the smelter.

That the directors' policy was right is proved by the fact that working expenses have been reduced 30 per cent.

The C.P.R. offered to release the War Eagle and Centre Star companies from their contract for 200,000 tons at $6 freight and treatment if the companies would enter into a contract for 600,000 tons at $4.75. The directors refused to tie up the mines at that rate and shipments were resumed to fill the old contract. The companies then propose to have their ore smelted at cost.

Mr. Wayne Darlington has made several reports on the mine during the year. The following are extracts:

"From a telegram, dated February 7, 1900:

"(a) My estimate of the ore in sight is 160,000 tons, and the estimated value is $1,800,000, of which $950,000 is available for dividends, besides which the low grade ore body, 61,000 tons, has so far been unprofitable, but now shows considerable signs of improving in the lower levels eastward. In addition to this there are a great number of tons of low grade ore, of too lo wa grade for shipment at present. In the bottom of the shaft the vein carries 18 feet of first-class ore. The mine is looking well, and promises better. Concerning shutdown, I believe it will probably result in cheaper work. Future prospects are excellent.

"From a report, dated Feb. 10, 1900:

"(b The Centre Star has a great future; greater, I think, than any yet opened in the district.

"From a letter, dated Oct. 23, 1900:

"(c) The Centre Star is improving in depth. The fourth level is opening out a very fine body of ore in the west, and on both sides of the fault, which broke up the third level, while the fifth level, 175 feet deeper, has broken into a fine body of ore, where the station is just being cut at the shaft. This new level should be entirely free of the fault in the west end, and great things are expected of it. Although I have been through the Le Roi mine and have seen the stopes 100 feet wide, I must still hold to my belief that the Centre Star will yet prove the biggest mine in the Rossland Camp."

Dividends have been resumed from the 1st of January at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The mine had spent on it during the year $293,179.43. The net proceeds of ore sales, less the provincial ore tax, were $255,955.74. The balance of indebtedness at the end of the year is $182,122.10, at the beginning it was $113,547.59. In the indebtedness is included a dividend of $35,000. So that the mine came within $35,000 of paying expenses out of five months' shipments. The expenses were heavy. An enormous amount was spent in development and permanent improvements. Altogether the mine is now in an admirable position and is assured of prosperity for some time.

COST OF MINING.

The actual cost of mining in the War Eagle averaged $2.20 per ton last month, as against $3.95 for the year ended September 30, and that the total cost of production last month was $3.25 per ton, against $5.29 the past year. This meant a reduction of about 45 per cent. This reduction, of course, greatly increased the possible output of the mine, by making a vast amount of lower grade ore available. This statement was made by Mr. Blackstock at the Centre Star meeting.

ROSSLAND SHIPMENTS.

The shipments from Rossland for eleven months ending 30th November were 202,000 tons, compared with 180,000 for the whole of last year. The tonnage this year is expected to show an increase of nearly 50,000 tons.

A SILLY STORY.

A most absurd story is going the rouds of the press that John D. Rockefeller, Cecil Rhodes, Werhner Beit & Co., and J. B. Robinson are combining to form a trust to control the gold output of the world. Such a trust would mean a consolidated capital of at least one thousand million dollars, and would accomplish no earthly object. The romantic journalist who started the story very rightly says: "What will happen when all the gold is cornered no one knows." At that point his imagination broke down. But all the gold produced in the world in a year forms a very small percentage of the gold in existence and use, and the percentage grows yearly smaller. When the "combine" had finished cornering the output they would be just as near cornering gold as when they began. The ridiculous story originates from the fact that J. D. Rockefeller, Cecil Rhodes, Werhner Beit & Co. and J. B. Robinson find in mining the best opening for their millions and are extending their mining investments every year. The canard originated in London or the Eastern States. If it had not it would have included the name of W. A. Clark, of Montana, who is as big fish in the mining and financial pond as any one of those mentioned.

C. H. MACINTOSH IN LONDON.

A rumour has been prevalent that Mr. Chas. H. Macintosh has floated a colossal company in London to take hold of and work British Columbia properties. There is no evidence of this in any of the English financial papers. No doubt Mr. Macintosh succeeded in doing what he went to London to do (he generally does) and has laid the pipe for further large investments of British capital in this province. But that seems to be as far as the matter has gone yet.

THE IRON ORES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

One of the features of the Engineering Magazine and International Review for December is an exhaustive article on the iron ores of British Columbia by Mr. H. Mortimer-Lamb The article is thus referred to editorially: "Conditions on the Pacific Coast of America afford one of the most interesting studies now open in the economics of industry. Immediately at hand are vast stores of fuel and iron—the prime elements of all manufacture. Across the Pacific are the enormous new markets of the East, which water transport is bringing nearer every week. Wherever such conditions exist, foci of industry have been created. The dawning century seems likely to witness the birth of new Clevelands, Pittsburgs, Manchesters in the neighborhood of Puget Sound. Mr. Lamb's article is essentially a review of some of the material bases of this new world of wealth."

I believe that to be true and real. I believe further, in fact I know that the Island of Vancouver and the adjacent islands and north coast of British Columbia possess by far the greatest bulk of these iron and coal resources. As the new century will dawn in something less than three weeks there is hardly time for another turn in bed.

MINERAL PRODUCTION.

According to a comparative analysis made by Mr. George Johnson, the Dominion statistician, Canada's development of her mineral wealth looks small in actual dollars by the side of the growth shown in the United States, but comparatively, the growth has been greater in Canada. In the United States the geological survey gives the product of iron in the form of pig iron only, while the geological survey of Canada gives iron ore, and not pig iron. By rectifying the figures for Canada through the adoption of the same plan, the result is: Output for 1887, $17,-078,000; output for 1899, $49,672,812. In 1887 our output was about one dollar to the United States' $44. In 1899 it was about $1 to every $19 of the United States' output. The Canadians gain upon the United States' production is altogether in metallic substances, such as gold, nickel, copper and iron. In the non-metallic class, including fuels, structural, abrasive and chemical materials, such as coal, corundum, stone, salt, etc., Canada has barely kept up with the pace set by her neighbor. In the United States the increase in 1899 was 2 2-3 times that of 1887, and in Canada it was 2 1-10 times.

NEW MILL IN OPERATION.

Ten stamps are now dropping on ore from the Chapleau mine on Lemon creek, Slocan river. It is owned and operated by French capitalists, who took chances on a new district. Its success will have an important effect in influencing the introduction of French capital into B.C.

EXPERTS LAUGHED AT KOOTENAY.

"All the mineral-bearing ore that will be mined in that country in the next fifty years can be brought out in a wheelbarrow."

That was the answer of a former high official of the Northern Pacific railway to a party of Spokane gentlemen in 1887, who had made a preliminary survey for a railroad from near Sand Point, Idaho, to Kootenay Lake, and were urging the building of the road, claiming the mineral resources of the country justified the outlay of capital necessary. The answer quoted was returned after expert mining engineers had been sent into the country by the Northern Pacific Company. No doubt the experts gave the official their candid opinion of the country and he in turn expressed his view of the country formed by reading their report. Subsequent events, however, proved an error of judgment on the part of the experts.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

IF THE LIVER IS DERANGED

There Is Sallow Complexion, Fulness About the Stomack and Pains in the Shoulders and Back—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills Act Promptly and Directly on the Liver.

A sense of fulness and oppression about the stomach, a pale, sallow complexion and pain in the shoulders and back are among the first indications of a disordered liver. Then there comes indigestion, wind on the stomach, headache, coated tongue a bitter taste in the mouth, depression of spirits and despondency.

The bowels become irregular and constipation and looseness alternate. The bile left in the blood by an inactive liver poisons the blood and causes liver spots, blotches and pimples.

The prescription from which Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are prepared was perfected by the doctor in his immense practice, and has proven the greatest liver regulator ever discovered. It acts directly and promptly on the liver, making it active and vigorous as a filtering organ. At the same time it regulates and tones up the kidneys and bowels and sets the whole filtering and excretory system in healthy working order.

In these days of experimenting with all sorts of new, untried remedies, appliances and treatments it is a comfort and pleasure to know that you can turn to this prescription of Dr. A. W. Chase and find in it a safe and certain cure for the many dangerous and complicated disorders of the liver, kidney and bowels. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

School Column

The following are the heads of the four divisions of the High school for November: 1st—Miss B. Scott, 87 5-7 per cent.; 2nd—Miss Bryce; 3rd—Miss Field, 92 1-9 per cent.; 4th—Miss Brunton, 95¼ per cent.

An "at home" is to be held Thursday evening, the 20th. Conveners of committees have been chosen as follows: Miss Hardie, decorations; Miss Johnson, programme; Miss Mowatt, refreshments.

We all hope that our closing entertainment may be a success, as it is a "send off" tendered to the girls leaving for the Normal school.

Christmas promoition examinations will commence next Monday. The results of these exams. will determine who will be in the junior and intermediate classes next term.

The High school clocks all need regulating, one going too fast, one too slow, and one not at all, thus perhaps showing the characteristics of the pupils in the different rooms where the clocks are.

Great sympathy is felt for Miss Alice Futcher, who had an accident befall her while playing hockey. So serious was it that she has been detained in the house for a week.

High school pupils are cudgelling their brains for thoughts and plots, as the fiat has gone forth that all must write a Christmas story.

RAY SYLVESTER.

At a meeting of the boys of the school held on November 30, the Demosthenes Literary and Debating Society was established. H. B. Marchant was elected president and J. A. Coates secretary. The zeal and enthusiasm of its members ensure the success of the society, and present additional evidence of the increasing life of the school.

The programme for December includes debates on the temperance and Chinese problems, and the presentation of essays on the three factors in civilization, commerce, the army and the church.

J. A. COATES.

On Saturday next the second game of the junior Rugby Football League will be played at the Caledonia grounds between High school and Collegiate school. At first it was thought that a team would be entered from the Public school, but owing to the fact that an Association league had been formed it was found impossible for them to enter this season. This leaves only the High and Collegiate schools to compete for the cup, presented by the Victoria Rugby Club. Both clubs have been practising hard, and a good, fast game is expected. The High school club will line up as follows: Full back, S. Shanks; three-quarters, L. Anderton, F. Corefield, T. Winsby and W. Blackbourn; halves, C. Pineo and C. Cameron; forwards, L. Netherby, R. Gibson, A. Levy, H. Marchant, B. Robertson, A. Futcher, J. Coates, W. Patterson.

SENIORS VS. JUNIORS.

The afternoon of Thursday, December 6, witnessed a very exciting hockey match. The match was between the pupils of the 1st division of the High school, and those of the other three divisions. It was played in the school field. As there was not a full team on either side a great deal of extra work devolved upon the players. The 1st division representatives were: May Tully (captain), Dolly Crawford, Cecil Hardie, Marie Gibson and Alice Redfern. Those of the other side were Dorothy Royds (captain), Bessie Grant, Maggie Lowe, Melissa Patton and Sophie Hiscocks. Miss Watson acted as referee.

At the beginning of the match there were five seniors against four juniors, but after a few minutes, in which the seniors scored two goals, the juniors were re-inforced by two players, giving them a majority of one. The last goal was particularly exciting. The ball went dangerously near the goal posts, but Maggie Lowe saved the situation by knocking it into "touch." This gave the seniors a "corner-bit," and in another moment the goal was scored by May Tully. During the first half one of the juniors, Belle Roberts, made a very good run, carrying the ball from the centre of the field right between the goal-posts.

The match was rendered more enjoyable because of the new ball, bought that very morning.

The score was 3-2 in favor of the seniors.

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Electric Motors

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Ours Are the Best.

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LIMITED.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that in virtue of the Act of the Dominion Parliament, 63 and 64 Victoria, Chapter 103 and Chapter 104, the name of the MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX will be changed to

"THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA"

From and after the second day of January, 1901.

E. L. PEASE,
General Manager.

Halifax, 1st November, 1900.

DRUNKENNESS can be cured

We have a sure cure, which can be given with or without the knowledge of the patient. Send for particulars, enclosing 2c. stamp for reply. Address Dr. W. H. Saunders & Co., Sta. C., Chicago, Ill.

The Social Glass

that's filled with our rich old "Port Wine" promotes good health as well as good cheer

This Wine deserves all the praise we could possibly give it; but one trial will convince you of its excellence more effectively than a whole column of talk.

BRANCH STORE AT ALBERNI.

The Saunders' Grocery Co., Ld.

Rome's Ancient Altar Stone.

Explorations made this year in the buried ruins of ancient Rome have resulted in the discovery of an archaeological treasure which will take its place in the very first rank of Roman antiquities. This is the altar stone of the old Romans. It was brought to light in the course of the excavations made by Prof. Boni, of the Italian Department of Antiquities, and the work of deciphering what remains of the inscription has just been completed and announced by Signor Domenico Comparetti, one of the most learned antiquarian scholars in Italy.

The site of the discovery is near the spot where another highly important find had been made a short time before; the column erected over the spot where Julius Caesar's remains were buried. Near the base of the column Prof. Boni unearthed a pavement of smooth black stones. He immediately concluded that he had come upon the famous "Black Stone," which, according to some of the old Latin writers, marked the grave of Romulus. Nobody in this age expected to find the bones of Romulus under the stone, or anywhere else, as the wolf-bred founder of the Eternal City and his twin brother have long since been relegated to limbo of myths, but a monument on the spot where the old Romans believed Romulus to have been buried was of the greatest archaeological interest. Underneath this pavement, however, a discovery was made which relegated Romulus' possible monument to a place of minor interest.

In the midst of debris lay two columns of tufa. One, perfectly preserved is without inscription. The other, broken off short, is chiseled on its four sides with an archaic inscription, the oldest extant Latin known. The sculptor who made the inscription was dead and forgotten centuries before the birth of Christ, and now in the last year of the nineteenth century the fragmentary words of the broken legend have been brought to light and read. Long and patient study by Signor Comparetti brought out enough to show that the stone is a sacred monument of the earliest period of Roman history. It is regarded as one of the great archaeological "finds" of the century.

All that remains of this column is from 17 to 20 inches high. It is an 18-inch cube at the base, sloping gradually toward the top, like an obelisk. The corners are broken more or less, and the inscription is somewhat worn.

The obelisk, when in tact, was probably no taller than 6 feet, so it is clear that about half of the inscription is lost. As the inscription ran lengthwise, there remains only the lower part, giving but the beginning of the lines of writing. So large are the characters that they would have been, when new and clear cut, legible at a distance of several paces. Owing to the fragmentary condition of the lines an exact reproduction of their sense is impossible—still there are enough suggestive words yet legible to indicate plainly the character of the column and of the spot marked by it.

The first line reads "Quoi honce," (to whom this), and the second "Sacros esed" (be cursed); which, being filled in with the missing words may be taken to mean in substance, "Cursed be he who knowingly violates this place." The sacredness of the spot is further suggested by the words, found further along, 'Iter per—dion estod," (road through—be sacred). Then, too, the word "sord" (sortes, the sacred lots cast at the alter) shows that the monument marked the sacrificial altar of early Roman times. Sheep and oxen were the common sacrifices of the Romans, and around the obelisk were found the bones and other relics of votive offerings. On the monument is found the word "boivioviod"; evidently a combination of the Latin words for oxen and sheep (bos, ovis). Indication of the date of the obelisk is found in the words "fas" and "regei," having respectively the meaning of priest and king. The period at which the priestly and kingly functions were united in Rome was the sixth century B.C., and this, together with the archaic character of the letters, would place the date at least as far back as that. An interesting point in regard to the lettering is the Greek character of the letters, showing that even as early as the sixth century B.C. the literary influence of the Greeks was felt in Rome.

Signor Comparetti's deciphering of the inscription proves that this letter obelisk marked the entrance to an ancient temple, possibly the first of the temples held in reverential awe by the early Romans. This was a place of refuge. The altar became the site of the later rostrum, from which a man pleaded for his life before the people assembled to judge him. In later days the rostrum became the centre of the political life of the Romans, but in primitive times it was the religious centre. It is well known from other discoveries made before in this neighborhood that the rostrum of the forum was regarded as a sacred spot, and that the sacrificial idea was connected therewith is evident from various reference thereto in Roman literature. The tribune of the people, when seated in the Forum, was inviolable, not subject to arrest for any crime.

That the actual history of the site marked by the obelisk was forgotten when it was buried, and that the myth of the burial of the remains of Romulus, the founder of Rome, beneath the black pavement was treasured up as accounting for the sacredness of the spot is not in the least surprising to the student of the development of myths. The burial of this obelisk is easily accounted for by the burning of the temple there, which took place at least twice during the first 400 years of Roman rule. The connection of this temple with the old fable of Romulus and Remus having been reared by a wolf mother is best proven by the statue of the wolf which was found in the subterranean chambers of the capital, the figures of the boys being evidently a later restoration.

Excavations are now going on in the vicinity of the spot where the sacred monument was found, and it is expected that other ancient objects of great value and interest will be unearthed. Though many explorations have been made before into the earth where ancient Rome is buried. Professor Boni's is the first that has been scientifically conducted, and the discovery of the altar stone is alone, and in itself a justification for the labor and expense of the project.

LECLAIR.

From Globe-Democrat.

Probably the first and best known attempt in this country to establish a closer relation between labor and capital, through generous concessions on the part of the latter, is that which is symbolized in the village of Leclaire, Ill. It was so named for the French Socialist, whose bust, in bronze, adorns the village school house. The founder of this settlement is a Norseman, Nelson O. Nelson, and here he has set up some acres of shops for the making of plumbers' supplies and mantels. The company which bears his name has its offices in St. Louis. Mr. Nelson, who is still in the prime of life, yet bears the distinction of being "the father of profit sharing in America." Probably more than any other man, he is responsible for the many devices that progressive and liberal employers have adopted to gain the better will of their working forces.

Leclaire is not a commune, though it is an industrial settlement—a small and more easily managed Pullman. It is in a green, pleasant, rolling country, where they say the nights are always cool, where they have no mosquitoes, no malaria, no—for the rest read the card of any real estate dealer, whether in Cape Nome or Havana. You leave the cars at Edwardsville. The town of that name lies on the left of the track and has 5,000 people and twenty-two saloons while Leclaire, on the right of the track, hasn't a saloon. Edwardsville is accounted a right smart little place, with so much culture that the neighbors drive in to see it; yet Leclaire easily outdoes it. There is more wealth in one block of Edwardsville than in nearly all Leclaire, yet in the latter village you see not a single rickety shed, not an unpainted house, not a weed-filled yard, not a rutted road, not a board fence plastered with aged circus posters and quack medicine signs; it is all unpretensious, but charmingly neat. Excepting a couple of miners who dig coal in a hole across the way, the people of Leclaire are all in the employ of the Nelson company. It is not to be imagined from this that coercion is used to make the brass moulders, carpenters, machinists, marble sawyers and the others live there. Quite the contrary.

There is not room for half of them, and the others have to live in more ordinary quarters that they find in Edwardsville. Rents are low. From $6 to $9 a month is asked for a neat cottage that is kept in excellent repair and supplied with running water and electric light free of charge. The lawn before it is trimmed every week by the company, and the streets are sprinkled every day. Furthermore, through the good offices of Mr. Nelson, the dwellers in Leclaire enjoy especially easy terms in the matter of railroad fares. The round trip to St. Louis costs a stranger $1.50, but any worker in the Nelson shops may go to the city and back for 50 cents. Were it not that the founder of the colony is everywhere esteemed, a concession like this would never have been secured; but one hears nothing except praise for him, no matter how heartily the man who admires him may disagree with his economic theories. Brakemen on the trains exclaim: "There's a man for you!" and washerwomen say: "Sure, he's the poor people's friend."

There is no self-seeking on the founder's part in this experiment in altruism. He believes thoroughly in his people; believes thoroughly in men. He wants to do good and takes the same satisfaction in it that many folks take in being bad. When objection was made to a family that had just come into the village, he said: "If these people are good, we want them; but if they are bad, we'll make them better."

Though his own house is the largest in the place, it is hardly distinguished from the others. It is plain, but comfortable; it has flowers and shade, and of every other dwelling in Leclaire one may say the same. In rose time the air is heavy with the scent of thousands of blossoms. In laying out Leclaire a departure was made from the conventional in that the roads curve like those in parks, instead of bolting into the distance by a straight way. The effect of a walk, as fresh vistas open before the stranger, is charming. Partly surrounding the village is a farm, which has been operated as a department of the Nelson company's industries, like the brass foundry and the planing mill, the farmers receiving wages and sharing profits also, and the produce being sold in part at especially low prices to the villagers. These acres are in splendid yield, but this season the experiment has been made of renting them to outsiders, the company profiting by the certainty of rental. It is said that the company will resume the management of the farm next season, but its discontinuance, even for a single year, suggests inquiry whether the socialistic phase of Leclaire's industries is so thoroughly indorsed by those who profit by it as the founder hopes it is.

There has never been a strike in the Nelson shops, but here is a remarkable thing—nearly all the workers are members of labor unions, and have joined them by advice of their employer. As a Socialist, he believes in organization, but as a manufacturer, one would suppose, he would feel as if, in urging them to join forces with a society that shows constant hostility to established interests, he has put a weapon into their hands. Yet, mildness subdues where force will not. Having become members of the union, the men do not seem to care to exercise the prerogative thus gained, of creating disturbances, and although they complained when four free men were allowed to secure work, they were quieted by argument, and the non-union mechanics still hold their hands. The wages are the same as are paid in the city for the same class of work, the union scale being adhered to, although the expense of living in Leclaire is considerably less than in town. The hours are ten a day, except on Saturday, when work stops at 4.

In appearance and character there is no marked difference between the employees of the Nelson company and any other. The usual mixture of Americans and Europeans is found, one sees the usual proportion of dirty faces, and the thought that he shares in the profits of his employers seldom prevents a man whose hammer is raised when the noon whistle blows from dropping it instead of hitting the nail. This matter of profit sharing affects different people and different classes of workingmen in different ways. It has certainly worked good here; it has revolutionized Ivorydale for the better; it has brought content into dozens of places, yet one man who has tried it is not convinced of its success. "It ought to be a stimulant to industry," he says, "but I can't see that it is. We say when a man realizes that he is working for his own interests he will work harder. Theoretically that is true, but practically I think it makes little difference. The trouble probably comes from each being conscious that while he is helping himself he is also helping the others. A man is mighty willing to be good to himself, but he isn't so much concerned for the others. So Grogan lies back on his oars and lets Schneider do the pulling. His political principles allow him to accept his own share, but not to make a share for Schneider."

The attitude of the workers in Leclaire is not that of loyalty, but of equanimity. Not all of them are Socialists, by any means. Probably only a small minority endorse the Socialistic Labor platform in its entirety. The holding of their places has no more to do with their political doctrines than has their religious creed. Profit sharing, when it is justified by earnings occurs in the form of an added percentage of wages. If the dividend is 2 per cent., a $1,000 man receives $20, and a $200 office boy $4. Certain expenses are first deducted from the gross earnings, allowance is made for wear and tear of machinery, insurance and the like, and the net profit is divided. Piece workers have their shares, no less than the men on wage, and in their case the yearly sum of the earnings is the basis of the percentage of extra profit. Everybody from high to low is included, unless it might be the man who came in yesterday, and it would hardly be right to the others to give the same share to him as to the men who had been in the shop for a year; yet full dividends have been paid to men who have worked for only two months. Some of the men own stock, and possibly if all could be persuaded to do the same the alacrity and interest would increase.

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Sails from Comox and Union Wharf, Thursday, 8:00 a.m., for Nanaimo and Way Ports.
Sails from Nanaimo, Friday, 4:00 a.m., for Comox and Union Wharf direct.
Sails from Comox and Union Wharf, Friday, 6 p.m., for Nanaimo direct.
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TO THE EDITOR:
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NOTICE

Is hereby given that it is the intention of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Bank of British Columbia to apply to the Governor-in-Council, at Ottawa, for approval of an agreement between the said banks of the purchase by the Canadian Bank of Commerce of the entire assets of the Bank of British Columbia. This notice is given pursuant to section 39 of The Bank Act Amendment Act, 1900 (Canada), and such application will be made after this notice has been published for at least four weeks, as required by the said section.
B. E. WALKER, General Manager Canadian Bank of Commerce.
S. CAMERON ALEXANDER, Secretary and Manager Bank of British Columbia.

"Land Registry Act."

In the Matter of an Application for a Duplicate of a Certificate of Title to the South Half of Section One (1) Range Seven (7) Shawnigan District, and Lot Seventeen (17) Malahat District.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above lands issued to Reuben Cousins on the 18th May, 1893, and numbered 16,394a.
S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar-General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., 27th November, 1900.

THOS. HOOPER
ARCHITECT
ROOM 23, FIVE SISTERS' BLOCK.

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Leave SAN FRANCISCO for VICTORIA, B. C., 11 a.m., Dec. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Jan. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Feb. 5. Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA
Leave SEATTLE 9 p.m.

COTTAGE CITY—Dec. 11, 26, Jan. 10, 25, Feb. 9.
CITY OF TOPEKA—Dec. 1, 16, 31, Jan. 15, 30, Feb. 14.
AL-KI—Dec. 6, 21, Jan. 5, 20, Feb. 4.
Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter.
The steamer COTTAGE CITY (only) will leave Victoria for Alaska at 6 a.m., Dec. 12, 27, Jan. 11, 26, Feb. 10.
For further information obtain company's folder. The company reserves the right to change steamers, sailing dates, and hours of sailing, without previous notice.
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Oceanic Steamship Company

S. S. SIERRA sails via Honolulu and Auckland for Sydney, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, at 9 p.m.
S. S. ZEALANDIA sails for Honolulu, at 2 p.m. Wednesday Dec. 26.
SS. AUSTRALIA to Tahiti, Sunday, Jan. 6, at 4 p.m.
Line to Coolgardie, Australia and Capetown, South Africa.
J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agents, San Francisco.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

75 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

S. S. Victorian

Arr. Daily. 5:45 a.m. Lv. Daily. 8:30 a.m.

C. WURTELE, General Agent.

Hang Wo Hing Kee

81 CORMORANT STREET.

Importers and dealers in Japanese Fancy Goods in many new ideas, and China curios.

RANT & JONES

MINING BROKERS AND GENERAL AGENTS

ATLIN, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Miss Cecile Russell

Associate of the Royal College of Music London, Eng.

Winner of the Lord Strathcona and Lord Mount Stephen Scholarship in 1892.

Certificated pupil of Ernest Pauer, Court Pianist to the Emperor of Germany and of Sir Walter Parrate. Chapel Master to the Queen, and other eminent masters. Miss Russell will receive pupils for Pianoforte, Harmony and Counterpoint.

Finger Gymnastics and the Virgil Clavier method taught if desired.

Engagements made for concerts, receptions, at homes .etc.

Studio at Room 12, Balmoral Hotel.

NOTICE is hereby given that one month after date application will be made to the Governor-General-in-Council for approval of the plan and site of a wharf erected by the Brackman-Ker Milling Company, Limited, on and opposite the piece of land forming part of Section Thirty (30) Beckley Farm, Victoria City, situate on Victoria Harbor, of which they are the registered owners. A plan of the site with description thereof has been deposited with the Department of Public Works at Ottawa and a duplicate of each has been deposited in the Land Registry Office, Victoria.
Dated at Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, the twe[illegible] of November, A.D., 1900.
THE BRACKMAN-KER [illegible] LIMITED, by McPhillips, Barnard, of Bank of Montr[illegible] Victoria, B. C., their Solici[illegible]

Exhibition

The Committee appointed [illegible] matters connected with the [illegible]hibition will report at a meeti[illegible] in the City Hall on Thursday, [illegible] p. m. Also a meeting of [illegible] the Association for the electi[illegible] will be held at the same hour [illegible] Thursday Dec. 13th.

CAPES, FURS, UMBRELLAS.

I HAVE THESE THREE LINES THAT MUST BE CLEARED OUT IN THREE DAYS AT HALF PRICE.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday,

DONT FORGET, DECEMBER 13, 14, AND 15

This sale helps both parties. You save half your money, and I will not have to carry over the stock to next Season, besides giving more room to show Christmas Goods.—STORE OPEN UNTIL 9 P. M.

A. N, RAHY, Cor. Douglas and Johnson.

A Ship Bone Yard.

Margharita Arlina Hamm in New York Post.

Ships are like men. Some are stricken in youth; others in middle age, and a few pass away after many years. When man comes to an end, there is always a burial-place; but the ship's only cemetery is the deep sea. If in its youth it runs ashore on a lee coast, or if in its old age it is condemned as unseaworthy, it meets the same fate—to be broken up and sold as old junk. This destiny, though prosaic, is popular to that small class in the community known as "marine junkmen." It is not a numerous guild; it is confined to the great seaports, but it is thrifty, wide-awake, and frequently buys, unseen in New York, some craft which has been lost on the Jersey sands or the New England granite shore.

The metropolis is, of course, the headquarters of this queer folk. They have little offices on South and West streets, and many of them have so-called yards on the water-front. There is no special district which they favor above others. There are a few yards on the East river, some over in Jersey City, some in Brooklyn, and others on the North river, the Sound, and Staten island. The dealers are usually old sailors or ship-carpenters; but in their new calling they develop odd knowledges and business traits. They are of various nationalities, but, as might be imagined, the shrewdest are the down-Easters—whether Yankee or Bluenose, it matters not. Next to these are the Irish-Americans and English, and of late years a few Italians have entered the calling. While ships are all alike to landlubbers, except in size and rig, they present vast differences to these sea junkmen. At a glance, they can make a valuation of a ship which will come within 20 per cent. of its real worth, and how they haggle with the captain, owner, or ship's husband! Sometimes, instead of buying outright, they take a ship on shares; but woe to the credulous captain or agent who enters into this kind of a bargain! The receipts are all correct, but the expenses are usually bewildering. The junkman employs every relative he has in dismantling the craft, and puts in a bill for labor and time that often eats up the entire proceeds.

The masts and rigging range greatly in value. Some masts, especially compound ones, braced with steel or wrought-iron, are often in admirable condition after thirty or forty years of use, and only require cleaning and a few repairs to become marketable at a fair price. The yards and bowsprits, tiller-wheels, and rudders often display the same longevity. The rigging is usually a good investment, particularly the stays, whether made of wire rope or of old-fashioned tarred hemp. Sails vary greatly, but even the oldest craft which ply Long Island Sound or the Hudson river. The galley and the cabin cut a fair figure in these deliberations. The stoves and kitchen-ware can be readily sold to other vessels or to dealers in second-hand goods ashore. Cabins may prove a small bonanza to the speculator; many of them are built of the finest woods, carved and gilded. The weathering they have received for years has brought out all the beauty of the grain, and has dried them until they are as compact and resilient as an ancient violin. They are bought eagerly by the makers of antique furniture, and reappear in a few months as colonial bookcases, Revolutionary bedsteads and Puritan secretaries.

When it comes to the hull, the average speculator is inclined to bide his time and look out for a profitable opportunity. Of late years there has grown up a disposition towards utilizing the staunch hulks as colliers. Occasionally a small hull can be sold as a bethel or a housboat, and some times it can be floated at high tide upon one of the marshes or low shores around New York, and there sold to an ambitious shopkeeper or saloon proprietor. If it is sold for the latter purpose, the buyer first removes the copper and everything detachable. Copper nowadays is worth sixteen cents a pound and copper sheathing always finds a quick sale. Even on a small ship it is worth over a hundred dollars, and on larger vessels it often brings handsome sums. The number of hulks [illegible] been sold, beached, and [illegible] evidences or for trade is [illegible] is commonly supposed. [illegible] and here and there upon [illegible] Hudson river, the East [illegible], Newark bay, the Ar- [illegible] Raritan bay. They make [illegible] omes and have the rich [illegible] sea about them which [illegible] nor paint will ever, re- [illegible] speculator finds no cus- [illegible] ull, he breaks it up and [illegible] s timber. [illegible] The value [illegible] es to waste. The wood employed in the [illegible] All old ships are like [illegible] many colors. They [illegible] ed in many ports, and [illegible] core of various woods.

The knees are usually hackmatack, and the ribs of oak, the planking of pine and oak. But in the repair-yards of the globe all sorts of other woods are used. Among them may be found mahogany and iron-wood, teak, and pitch pine, and cedar, and sometimes rosewood and ebony. The wise speculator goes over every piece of lumber. If one of them proves a precious wood, he can dispose of it at high figures. Even oak, after thirty or forty years, is, when undisfigured, twice as valuable as when it is new. Any cabinet-maker is only too glad to purchase a huge oak beam which has sailed ten or twenty times around the globe.

It is not the age alone which has improved the quality of the fibre, but the straining and wrenching of the vessel by the sea, the chemical action of the bilge-water and of many kinds of cargoes. Some planks and veneers made from an old beam which had ben part of a ship eighty years old were exhibited a few years ago at a fashionable furniture store on Broadway, and attracted general notice from the exquisite coloring and beautiful grain. Equally striking were some beams of mahogany taken from a barque which was engaged in the sugar trade between New York and Cuba in the forties and fifties. The years and the traffic had contracted the pores and deepened the color until it looked as superb in its chromatic intensity as an antique "sang de boeuf" Chinese vase. It was made into a cabinet, and has today a place of honor in the drawing-room of a rich New York family. Aged teak rivals ebony in color, but surpasses it in strength, beauty, and durability. Beams and planks in good condition can be sold to shipyards and to the lumber-dealers. That which is too cracked or disfigured is purchased easily by the kindling-wood manufacturers. In the old days the iron bolts gave much trouble to the workingmen who broke up the craft, but an ingenious Italian showed that by wetting them with crude petroleum or kerosene they could be removed without difficulty, no matter how thick the rust of the years. These go to the dealer in old iron, and at the present time, when the steel prices are so high, give a very fair return to the seller. Anchors and chains retain some market value to the very last. They rarely go to the dealer in old metal, but are cleaned, painted, and stored away for future use.

The dunnage and inner planking are taken by house-builders for scaffolding, by lumber-yards, and, last of all, by the kindling-wood men. With iron vessels, especially steamers, there is less speculation and less variety. The hulls are utilized for colliers, and to-day at least fifty can be seen in the bay or the adjacent waters. The engines are not very salable. They are usually antiquated, and are sold to dealers in steel or to machine shops. When the hull is broken up, it becomes old iron, and brings seldom more than half a cent a pound. Modern trade is frugal and even avaricious. Just as a miser preserves avarrags, although they have little or no value, so Dame Commerce tries to keep her ships and steamships at work until they fall to pieces or founder through sheer weakness.

Sometimes queer discoveries are made in breaking up an ancient craft. Between the inner and outer planking is a wide space which runs from the main deck down sometimes to the keelson. Into this drunkards often drop their belongings, thieves their booty, criminals the evidences of their guilt, and mischievous men the spoil of their victims. A barque broken up near Staten Island yielded treasure trove of this sort in the shape of a bag of gold and silver, of which the latest date on the coin was 1855. A brig which was dismembered at Red Hook in South Brooklyn, yielded a ghastlier find. It consisted of manacles and shackles almost eaten away by the bilge-water, and yet retaining enough of their prestine appearance to show that they had been engaged in the African slave trade. In a brigantine over at Weehawken there were the bones of a human arm and leg far down near the ship's well. Whether they represented some forgotten crime or the prank of some playful sailor will never be known. Knives and pistols, swords and daggers are often found in this ancient hiding place, as are pieces of dress goods and other materials which seaman tried to smuggle, but hid for ever in order to avoid detection. Ships are growing stronger and more durable; steel is replacing iron and wood, and the ten thousand tonner is driving the small fry from the race. It is only a question of time before there will be no more old ships to break up, and when the skimmers of the sea will live and toil until the sea swallows them, or some rocky coast crushes them as though they were gigantic egg-shells.—Margherita Arlina Hamm, in the New York Evening Post.

COWBOYS VICTIMIZED.

We had all made the guess by the cut of
 his dress an' the tenderfoot style that
 he slung,
An' the way that he spun toney language
 that run slick as grease from the p'int
 of his tongue,
That he was a red hotter from over the
 water, a juke, or a markis, or wuss,
Than that in his rank, an' we thought we
 could bank on a havin' some fun with
 the cuss,
He talked with a drawl till his words seem-
 ed to fall reluctant from outen his
 mouth.
An' the babyish stare in his eyes you would
 swear showed a brain that was stunt-
 ed by drouth,
An' the boys of the range all regarded the
 strange sort o' cuss that had come
 there to board
For his health as a snob, an' we put up a
 job that'd lower the pride o' my lord.

He remarked he could ride anything
 that wore hide; he had rid with the
 'ounds, don't ye know;
And we told him we thought we'd be able
 to trot out a hoss that wa'n't fashion-
 ed for show—
One o' kittenish views—that'd serve to
 amuse of his highness, if he was in-
 clined
Fur to try it a whirl, an' he smiled like a
 girl, an' would ride it if we didn't
 mind.
An' he went further yet, with an offer to
 bet all the boodle that we could per-
 duce
That he'd ride anything we'd a notion to
 bring till he toned it down tame as a
 goose.
An' in manner quite rash our available cash
 was flashed fur to back up our views
That we'd find him a chunk of a quick-ac-
 tion bronk that'd buck him plum outen
 his shoes!

We'd a mare in the herd that was reckoned
 a bird, jest a bundle o' git-up-an'-git,
Half devil, half hoss, which the same is a
 cross that's productive o' meanness an'
 grit;
She had down'd ev'ry rider that had dared
 get astride her, an' had crippled a
 dozen or so
Of the fellows who'd said that the hoss
 wasn't bred that could give 'em the
 wust of a go;
So we saddled ol' Satan, the tenderfoot
 waitin' with a grin on his innercent
 face,
An' we got him a-straddle an' sot in the
 the saddle, an' seed everything was in
 place,
An' we bid him good-by with a wink o' the
 eye at each other, an' anxiously stood
Holdin' onto the head o' the bronk till he
 said we might let 'er go, if we would.

If the heavens had fell all around that cor-
 ral and drowned us in clouds from the
 skies,
I kin tell you, by gad, that we wouldn't a
 had any bigger a bunch o' surpirse,
Fur he sot in his seat in the saddle as neat
 as if lollin' around in a chair,
An' that bronco a-thumpin' the earth and a
 jumpin' in spasms right up in the air;
Lit a cigarette right in the hea o' the
 fight an' grinned at the anima's jumps
Us guys standin' there with a paralyzed
 stare like a bunch of half-idiot
 chumps.
An' I'm tellin' you, boss, that he stayed
 with that hoss until he got it as meek
 as a calf,
An' rid it around on the hoof-battered
 ground, an' a givin' us fellers the
 laugh!

Every devilish bloke in the gang had gone
 broke a backin' his honest belief
That the bronco we'd picked—that had
 never been licked—'d sure bring the
 stranger to grief,
An' we bellered an' swore till our lungs
 was plum sore when we learned that
 the schemin' young hound
Was Bronco Bill Snyder, the champion
 rider, a huntin' a snap—which he
 found.

—James Barton Adams, in Denver Evening Post.

Ah, boys, be careful how you act:
 Think well what marriage brings!
She's fancy now, then she'll be fact—
 And facts are stubborn things.
 —December Smart Set.

Chappie—She says I'm the first man she was ever engaged to.

She—Well, she's got to begin on somebody, hasn't she?—December Smart Set.

Miss Innocence—Did their friendship end in marriage?

Mr. Wiley—Yes; but they renewed it after their divorce.—December Smart Set.

CONNUBIAL PROFANITY.

Wealthy Hard-fisted Old Bridegroom—My dear, I can not submit to your extravagance. If such conduct does not cease I shall be constrained to lay down some very positive commandments to you.

Disappointed Adolescent Bride—Alas, it is too late to do that! I have already taken your name in vain.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Boy and a Bell.

(Montreal Star.)

The electric bell buzzer and battery are usually the first electrical apparatus that comes into a boy's possession. These are easily obtained and are excellent to start with. The boy sees the workman place batteries in the basement and realizes that they furnish the electricity to ring the door bell when the proper button is pushed. After some thought he concludes that three things are essential to make up an outfit of his own, a bell, a battery and some wire. The dry battery is much the simpler, as it is ready for use without preparing a solution.

How rich a boy feels when he starts home with his first bell rig under his arm. Bright prospects lie just before him.

He thinks he can master the bell business and later he can make some money. Many people want bells and buzzers put in their houses and offices, and there is no reason why he can not get some of this work, as he has many acquaintances.

On arriving at the kitchen table the whole outfit is carefully examined. On the bell there are two thum screws or binding posts, as electrical people call them; the battery also contains two binding posts. It all looks plain; a wire must be run from a binding post on the battery to a binding post on the bell. A piece of wire about 2 feet long is cut from the coil of bell wire, an inch on each end is carefully cleaned and one end is screwed down tightly under a binding post on the bell; the other end is placed securely under a binding post of the battery. Now the bell and battery are fastened together by a wire, and a boy naturally thinks that the bell should ring. Electricity won't run out unless it has a separate path on which to pass back to the same, instant.

After some effort to make the bell ring with only one wire attached, the second wire is cut, both ends carefully cleaned; one end secured firmly to the battery, and when the fourth binding post is touched by the other end the bell rings out sharp and loud.

The people hurry at the summons of a new bell, the young electrician has closed his first circuit.

If this last wire be put under the fourth binding post and screwed fast the bell will keep ringing until the battery is run down.

Another lesson is taught, another step is taken forward. The push button simply yields to the wish of the person who presses it, and closes the circuit to the bell. When the pressure is removed a spring inside the push button pulls apart the circuit or path running from battery to bell, the current of electricity is compelled to stop flowing and the bell ceases to ring.

It is a very simple thing. A little wooden, metal or composition shall, with a small black or white button projecting through a small round hole. This round button rests upon a light piece of sheet metal, which acts as a spring, under this sheet metal spring is another piece of sheet metal, the wire from the battery is attached to one of these pieces of sheet metal, the wife from the bell is attached to the other. Pressure from the thumb or finger pushes the two pieces of sheet metal together and the circuit from the battery to the bell is closed.

The push button is so simple that the average boy can take two pieces of thin sheet brass, copper or iron, and make a temporary one in a few minutes.

Although so simple the push button is very useful in every-day life and is the forerunner of many nice pieces of electrical apparatus used for opening circuits.

After experimenting with push, bell, and battery, all close together until familiar with the details, the next step is to put the bell in a separate room from the push and the battery in some out-of-the way place. A new feature is at once introduced, that of wiring. It seems very simple, but requires careful thought and action, in order to do it well.

Possibly our young electrician goes out to dinner with his mother, at the home of a friend, and notices that when the girl in the kitchen is wanted an electric bell in the kitchen rings. On inquiry he finds that a push button is held by a clamp to the dining table, the wire running down under the table through the floor.

At once an idea flashes across his mind. He will fix his mother a smiliar rig and it will be so handy that she can't help buying it.

This will furnish capital to purchase supplies for another job and mother will help to advertise his new business.

On going to the electrical supply store to get more bell wire and some double pointed wire tacks, he is informed by the clerk that special pushes are made for dining room floors which are operated by the foot.

He concludes to use the push he has on hand and have mother hold it in her lap when at the table; at other times it can hang on a small hook under the table near mother's chair.

The bell is fastened up in the kitchen, a small hole is made in the kitchen floor, the dry battery placed on a beam or shelf in the cellar, in another part of the cellar under the dining table a small hole is made in the floor just at a seam in the carpet. Mother commences to doubt the success of the undertaking, but concludes to put up with the inconvenience and give her boy every opportunity to complete the job.

One wire is run up through the hole in the kitchen floor, tacked fast to the woodwork and the end fastened to the bell. This wire is tacked similar to the first, but far enough away to prevent tacks from touching each other, as they might cut through the insulation on the wire, and if they touched they would let the current of electricity return without passing through the bell. One metal tack should never be placed over two bell wires when carrying current in opposite directions.

The other end of this second wire must pass up through the hole under the dining table and be fastened to the push button. Then it will extend from a binding post at the bell, through the kitchen floor, across the cellar, up through the hole in the floor, under the table to the push button.

A third piece of wire must now be run from the other binding post of the battery to the second contact of the push button and fastened up, making the job complete.

The young electrician now pushes the button and is informed by the maid in the kitchen that the hammer on the bell just vibrates a little, but does not hit the gong.

The enthusiastic face now becomes one of study and thought. The wires are changed around in the battery, other small changes are made, but to no avail, as the bell will not work properly.

The bell and battery, when connected together on the kitchen table, work well, but seemingly will not operate on the new circuit. As a last resort the clerk at the electrical supply store is told of the trouble, and he states that two or more batteries are required when long rungs of wire are used, as the battery must push the current through the wire.

A new battery is purchased and placed in circuit.

On trial it is found that the hammer on the bell will not vibrate when the button is pushed.

This is very discouraging, but on inquiry it is found that one battery is working against the other instead of working in unison with it. When the connections of one of the batteries are changed and the button pushed the bell rings sharp and loud.

Two things have been well impressed upon the young electrician. One is that when wire is added to a bell circuit extra battery power must also be added to make the outfit work well, and another that two batteries can be so connected in a circuit that one will not allow the other to work.

When improperly connected they act like two boys of equal strength trying to push or pull each other along a path in opposite directions. Neither one can make any progress.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTICE RESPECTING THE REBATE ON EXPORTED TIMBER.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Order-in-Council of the 23rd August, 1900, which provides for the discontinuance, from the 1st day of July, 1900, of the rebate on all timber exported beyond the limits of the Province, has been amended so as to provide that the said rebate shall be allowed to and be discontinued from the 31st of December, 1900, on all timber shipped to FOREIGN ports without the Dominion.

J. D. PRENTICE,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
3rd December, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the province of British Columbia, at its next session for an Act to incorporate a company, with power to construct and operate a railway from the City of Victoria thence north westerly to a point at or near Seymour Narrows, Vancouver Island, thence by bridge or otherwise to the Mainland of British Columbia thence north easterly alternatively by way of Tete Jeune Cache or Yellow Head Pass or vicinity of Fort George or Pine River or Peace river Passes to a point at or near the eastern confines of the province and from any point on such line to the northern boundaries of the province or to any coastal points thereof, or to any mining regions or settlements in Cariboo, Lillooet, Westminster, or Cassiar, districts and branch lines of any length therefrom and with power to construct, acquire and operate telegraph and telephone lines (authorized to charge tolls, thereon for the transmission of messages for the public), ships, vessels, wharves, works, waterpowers to supply electric power light and heat and to expropriate waters and lands for all such purposes and for such other rights, powers and privileges as are usual, incidental, necessary or conducive to the attainbent of the above objects.

E. G. TILTON,
On behalf of applicants.
Dated, December 3rd., 1900.

Properties For Sale by the B.C Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Governmeut Street, Victoria, B.C.

In nearly all cases easy terms can be obtained.

We have many properties for sale not included in this list. Inquire at 40 Government street.

SOMENOS LAKE—2½ miles from Duncan's 250 acres, modern 11 roomed house, cottage, barns, orchards, etc.:, or will subdivide to suit purchaser. Full particulars at 40 Government street.

JAMES ISLAND—Off Saanich, 1 mile; 200 acres; 35 under cultivation; 100 acres cleared, balance good land; lots of good water; five roomed house, barns, etc.; can also arrange to buy live stock, steam launch, boats, etc.; plenty of fruit trees of all descriptions; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street.

VICTORIA ARM—5 acres, all under cultivation, and good building site. Apply 40 Government street.

LAKE DISTRICT—16 acres, all under cultivation; seven roomed modern house, good barns, etc.; orchard. (Will exchange for one acre and good house near town.) Apply 40 Government street.

STRAWBERRY VALE PARK—3½ miles from city; in blocks of five acres each; cheap and very easy terms; from $40 to $100 per acre. Apply 40 Government street.

YATES STREET—Near corner of Douglas; good full sized lot, $4,600. Apply 40 Government street.

TO LET—Handsome residence, nine rooms; modern in every respect; about one acre of ground, orchard, conservatory, lawn, etc., $30 per month, including water. Apply 40 Government street.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES—A nice choice; call and see our list. 40 Government street.

LAKE DISTRICT—10 acres, all fenced; 7½ cleared; good barns, etc; 3½ miles from city; $3,000. One-third cash, balance at 5 per cent. Apply 40 Government street.

YOUNG STREET—(James Bay.)—Eight room modern house, lot 54x159, stable etc., $2,300; easy terms can be arranged. Apply 40 Government street.

CADBORO BAY ROAD—Six roomed house, with bathroom, etc ; lot 55x120; $1,700. Apply 40 Government street.

VACANT LOTS—A number of good building lots in all parts of the town; call and see our list. 40 Government street.

RITHET STREET—Good five roomed cottage, bath, hot and cold water; well drained; lot 180 feet deep; $1,400; very easy terms. Apply 40 Government street.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—9 roomed house, modern in every respect; 1 acre of land; outbuildings, etc., etc., $5,600.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Two good lots off Esquimalt road; cleared, good building site; $200 each; a bargain. 40 Government street.

COOK STREET (cor. of Chatham street)—Fine two-story dwelling; one acre of ground; conservatory; $6,000; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

BLANCHARD STREET—A nice cottage in good locality, $1,800. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

A NUMBER OF VALUABLE FARMS on the Mainland, and especially in Fraser Valley. 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

DENMAN ISLAND—100 acres, giving evidence of coal, $750; terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

FORT STREET—Part of the Heywood Estate; just above Cook street; fine building sites; prices reasonable; easy terms. 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ROCKLAND AVENUE — Fine two-story residence; one acre land; grand view; $6,500; terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

RICHARDSON STREET—Full lot and 7 roomed cottage, $2,000; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

HARRISON STREET—Lot and nice cottage, $1,750; $250 cash and balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COR. MENZIES AND NIAGARA STS.—One acre, $3,500; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency Limited.

COR. YATES AND COOK STREETS—Two story dwelling, $3,500, $500 cash and balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

JOHNSON STREET (above Douglas)—Lot, 60x120; 3 story brick and basement, 60x120; well located for factory of any kind; only $10,000; exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

CHATHAM STREET (near Cook Street)—Lot 60x120; cottage six rooms, $1,100; exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

HOTELS FOR SALE—Call and see our list. 40 Government street.

VICTORIA WEST (cor. of Mary and Frederick streets)—Two lots for $800; handsome building site; fine view of the Straits; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

SECOND STREET—Good 2 story house and full sized lot, $2,100. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COOK AND NORTH PARK STREETS—Two story building, containing two stores leased to responsible tenant, only $2,500. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

NIAGARA STREET—1¼ lots and 2 story dwelling, $1,500; exceptionally easy terms Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

BATTERY STREET, Beacon Hill—Full sized lot and good 2 story dwelling, $2,100 This is cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

OAK BAY—3¼ acres, cleared; very pretty site; cheap; $1,000; $200 cash, balance on time. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

NORTH SAANICH—Three or four very good farms. Call and see our list. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

FOURTH STREET—2¼ acres; has been under cultivation; price $1,750; $250 down, balance on time with interest at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

GORDON HEAD ROAD—11 acres, all cleared and fenced; barn; ready for cultivation; $1,800. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

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